ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,091—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday 1894.
†* GANGES	4396	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th Feb.
P.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
†* SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. Worcestor	3rd March.
P.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4395	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
P.L. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* SUTLEJ	4395	800	W. Worcester	31st "
P.L. OCEANA	6302	1300	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Welchell	14th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
†* ASSAM	3050	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
P.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Welchell	12th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

February 21st March 7th. March 21st
April 4th April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feltner	3,878	500	9th March.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	750	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany as well as Tickets of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their Liners.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 15th, 1894.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the ..... End of February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st February, 1894. Agents

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE DIEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homebound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and eight months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

The Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. Passed on terms of existing concessions.

MESSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 17th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 22nd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

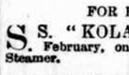
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,330	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

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COMPRESSED TABLETS OF PHENACETIN BAYER.

(5 grains each.)

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FEVERS, &c.

Easily Soluble. Agreeable Taste

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FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
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Prepared by KEMP & Co., Ld.

A Specific for Flatulency.

Peculiarly reliable remedy.

A boon to thousands.

Regulates the Liver.

Indigestion vanishes with its use.

Dyspepsia is no longer a terror.

Is Tonic as well as Curative.

Nothing better for Spleen.

Ensures prompt and easy digestion.

Testimonials received from all parts of India.

PRICE Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
FORT, CUMBALLA HILL, BYCULLA.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ½ and ¼ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the

VIENNA CONFECTIONERY,
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COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the Leaves of Erythroxylon COCA, which possess marvellous Strengthening and Restorative Properties. Coca Wine is a valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular systems and elevating the Mental Faculties: it is strongly recommended in cases of great Exhaustion; appeases Hunger and Thirst and sustains in a marked degree the Physical powers of the body in the absence of food.

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CRICKET.
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LAWN TENNIS.
POLO.
GYMNASIA REQUISITES.
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FISHING TACKLE.
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"THE OLD STILL."

AN Old Time Highland Whisky, Distilled in the Mountains of Scotland from the Richest Golden Malted Bere and Crystal Spring Water. Bottled only by

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Price per Dozen, Rs. 24-8 Nett.

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CANVAS HOLDALLS.

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SCARVES and TIES.
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FITTED BAGS.
SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
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They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

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Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

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PHILLIPS' FRUIT LINCTUS. For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throats, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, and Consumptive Complaints, Price As. 8 and As. 14 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

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MELACHRINO'S ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Six Millions Cigarettes per month are being supplied throughout the world to 300 Officers' Messes and 130 Clubs.

Six convictions have been obtained against spurious imitations.

ASK FOR THE Original MELACHRINO'S Cigarettes.

			Rs. A.
Non Plus Ultra	No. 1	Large per 100 ...	5 12
Do.	" 2	Medium " ...	5 0
Superfine	" C	Largest " ...	5 8
Do.	" 4	Large " ...	4 12
Do.	" 5	Medium " ...	4 0
Extra fine	" 8	Large " ...	4 0
Do.	" 10	Medium " ...	2 12

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THE ONLY
ORIGINAL BRANDS
AS SMOKED
THROUGHOUT INDIA
For the last 25 years.

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Semiramis, per box of 100	12 0
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Zenobia, per box of 100	10 0

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IN good order, and warranted to stand the Indian Climate. We offer these at Reduced Prices and with a view of making room for new Instruments.

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Ebonized Bijou Cottage Piano	285
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Cottage Piano by Brinsmead	800

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign,
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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
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Supplied at the Russian Banquet in Paris
GEORGE GOULET
By appointment to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE,
Rs. 65 per Dozen Quarts.
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Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness

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R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)
DRY IMPERIAL, 1884.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 73
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... " 77
USED AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.
A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price,
As supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 50
Per case of 2 doz. Pints ..... " 54
Fresh Consignments of the above to hand.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
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AMUSEMENT EVER SEEN HERE,

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THAT WILL COME AGAIN.

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CHAS. B. HICKS.....Representative.
S. REICH.....Agent.

THE TEXTILE

FANCY DRESS BALL,

TOWN HALL,

MARCH 2ND, 1894.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. E. PROCTER is AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm from THIS DATE.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

February 15, 1894.

MADRAS SPRING RACES.

MARCH 24TH, 27TH, AND 29TH.

FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 20th February. For programme *see* W. I. T. C. Calendar of 30th January.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

A LADY WISHES to RECOMMEND to INDIAN PARENTS an excellent Home and School for GIRLS in Lausanne, kept by MADEMOISELLES CATTIER and VENEY. Masters and Mistresses are engaged for all Extra subjects, and though the Teaching is the very best, the Terms are Moderate. References may be had on application to

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GRAND COMMITTEE.

THE following Names should be added to the List of the Grand Committee of the LANSDOWNE MEMORIAL FUND:—

G. R. Irwin, Esq.
C. S. Bayley, Esq.
G. C. Whitworth, Esq.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS:

	Rs.
Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.	250
Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.	100
Sir A. Croft, K.C.I.E.	100
The Hon'ble C. H. Hill.	100
P. G. Melitus, Esq., C.I.E.	100
J. T. Woodroffe, Esq.	100
Messrs. F. and C. Osler	100
Do. Phelps and Co.	100
The Hon'ble D. R. Lyall, C.S.I.	50
Lt-Colonel W. S. S. Bissett, R. E. C.I.E.	50
Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R. E., C.I.E.	50
Chas S Bayley, Esq.	50
J. G. Ritchie, Esq.	50
G. C. Whitworth, Esq.	50
Lt-Colonel R. Gardiner, R.E.	50
W. H. Jobbins, Esq.	50
Messrs. T. E. Bevan and Co.	50
Do. Stewart and Co.	50
Do. W. M. Mason and Co	50
Do. W. Newman and Co.	50
Amounts under Rs. 50	200
Total	84,521

Further Subscriptions are respectfully invited, and should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Royal Exchange.

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Honorary Secretary.

Calcutta, 10th February, 1894.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.

(CHANGE OF PROPRIETORS.)

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that the WHOLE of that PORTION of the MAIDAN, which is Enclosed by the Waudby, Cruikshank and Esplanade Main Roads, will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities to enable them to Preserve Order on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, from 5 to 10 A.M., daily, on the occasion of the REVIEW OF TROOPS.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

Bombay 5th February, 1894.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!

OUR Worthy Constituents will please take notice, that many people being jealous of the INCREASING SALE and GROWING DEMAND for our best and finest EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, which are now consumed to the extent of 2,50,000 monthly in India and Burmah alone, are trying to compete with us in importing different sorts of Cigarettes of inferior quality with names slightly different from ours. It has come to our knowledge that there have been recently imported some Cigarettes in the name of P. VAFIADIS, which our customers should not be misguided to take for our Cigarettes, *i.e.*, those of TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

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Tenderers should give full description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 8th February, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
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THE

BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE

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January 1894.

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PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle. Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions. Consultations free.

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WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Urish Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.....," 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharash

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Review of Troops on the Parade Ground by H. E. the Governor, 7-30 a.m.
The Opium Commission, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
High Schools' Athletic Association, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Coorla.
Indian Guarantee Association, Albert Buildings, 2 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Lord Reay Lecture, Grant Medical College, "Physiology of Vision," 4-30 p.m.
Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder Rooms, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered, and the steamer Mobile left the dock on Wednesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Gwalior left the dock on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a. m., to-morrow, the 17th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of January, 3,937; daily average, 127; total of new admissions, 1,645; number of children vaccinated, 211; new admissions—Parsis, 878, Hindus, 608, and other castes, 160.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Wednesday night, one Nowroz Goolam Hoosein, a Khoja, aged forty-five years, residing in Aga Khan's Wady, Imambara Road, attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of opium, in consequence of a quarrel he had with his wife, some time ago. Nowroz was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and detained there for treatment.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—At half-past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a privy attached to a godown belonging to Messrs. Wadia and Sons, situated at Tardeo. On an alarm being raised some townspeople rushed into the privy, when they saw a quantity of hay on fire, which was immediately extinguished. Fire-brigade steamers arrived on the spot, but were not brought into requisition. The origin of the fire is attributed to the deed of some miscreants, who attempted to set the godown on fire. The damage was nominal.

MUSIC AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock:—

March.....Duke Albert .....H. J. Schneider.
Overture ...Die Irrfahrt um's Gluck.....Suppe
Trio .....(From the Opera of Buon-delmonte.....G. Pacini.
Valse.....Epigramme .....Gung'l.
Selection ..La Mascotte .....Audran.
Polka .....Ins Centrum .....Stasny.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel F. Eyley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45 o'clock:—

Overture.....Elizac Claudio.....Mercadante.
Song.....Adieu Macie .....Adams.
Polka .....The Post Horn.....Moore.
Intermezzo ...Cavalleria Rusticana .....Mascagni.
Selection ....Little Christopher Columbus..Caryll.
Valse .....Phantome.....Gung'l.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Worlee Burial Ground, regarding the death of Dewji Rowji, aged sixteen years, the son of a cobbler, residing at Kazee Moholla. For the last three months the deceased had been suffering from fever, and about a week ago sat down near a fire-place, when he was suddenly seized with a fit and fell on the fire, sustaining serious burns on the left shoulder. Some household remedies were tried but he never recovered, and died on Wednesday last. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of January last there were 23 horses, 123 bullocks, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January 38 horses, 113 bullocks, and 25 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 26 horses, 85 bullocks, and 13 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among horses, 2 among bullocks, and 10 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—15 horses, 21 dogs, 1 bullock, 1 kid, 1 parrot, 1 deer, and 1 monkey.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Venayak Ramchander, a doctor of medicine, residing at Parel Road, has made a report to the police, that some person effected an entrance into his dispensary by sawing a wooden bar and removing an iron bar from a window between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. on the 13th instant, and after prizing a drawer in the dispense table, stole from a wooden-box that was in the drawer, a gold watch with gold chain attached, of the collective value of Rs. 400. On making inquiries, the complainant discovered the box on the following morning in his compound at the back of his house, minus its contents.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCK.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Vazeerkhan Meerkhan, a dock-labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Telly Gully. On Wednesday last, the deceased was descending a ladder by the side of the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, in the Merewether Dry Dock, when he accidentally slipped and fell into the Dry Dock, sustaining serious injuries to his head. He was picked up unconscious, and conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of death from fracture of the skull was returned by the jury.

THE CARTER LECTURES.—Our readers will remember that Dr. H. V. Carter, on his retirement, handed over to H. E. Lord Reay the sum of rupees ten thousand, in order, with the interest thereof, to establish an yearly lectureship. The offer was accepted and the Government has nominated a permanent committee, consisting of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal of the Grant Medical College, to adjudicate the lectureship to the medical men of Bombay, preference being given to the professors and graduates of the Grant Medical College, and the medical graduates of the University of Bombay, failing whom any other qualified medical men of this city might be elected. During the session of 1893 and 1894 of the G. M. College the selection was made for the first time, and Dr. J. A. da Gama was appointed the first Lord Reay Lecturer. According to an advertisement of Dr. Machonachie, the Principal of the G. M. College, Dr. da Gama was to have delivered his first lecture, on Friday last, as in fact he did, the subject being "Physiology of Vision." The second lecture, of a series of four, will be delivered this afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., in F. D. Petit's Laboratory. All medical men and medical students are invited.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE EARTH AND HER SISTER PLANETS.

A FAIRLY large audience of ladies and gentlemen listened with interest to a lecture delivered last evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, on the "Earth and her Sister Planets" by the Hon. Mr. Oxenham of the Elphinstone College. Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, the President of the Institute, who was in the chair, introduced the lecturer with a few appropriate words. Professor Oxenham then commenced his interesting discourse, which was illustrated with some diagrams, remarking that they were not to expect from him anything profound or learned, but that his discourse would be a plain matter-of-fact exposition, which did not require a profound knowledge of mathematics or the aid of any apparatus to understand it. Professor Oxenham, it will be remembered, delivered a lecture before the Institute on "The Stars and how to Observe them" in January, 1892; and the one proved as instructive as the other, entitling him to the best thanks of the audience, which were heartily accorded him.

DIVINE SERVICES.

2ND FRIDAY IN LENT.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

6 p.m.—Evensong, latter part of Communion Service and Address.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

3 p.m.—Litany (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe on the Stations of the Cross.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual athletic meeting in connection with the Association was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground, when eighteen events were contested by boys from different schools, which have joined the Association, the boys of each school being provided with a distinguishing badge or shield. The events were divided into two parts, viz., senior events and junior events, and the scale of marks ranged from ten to two. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps Band was in attendance, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the tents erected for their accommodation. There was also a large crowd of spectators all round the field. The whole programme was carried out very satisfactorily under the supervision of Messrs. D. J. Tata and Q. V. Muller, the joint honorary secretaries, and Mr. H. M. Stewart, who assisted the gentlemen of the committee and stewards. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris are expected to be present at the sports to-day, and accommodation under shelter will be provided for ladies free of charge. The sports begin at 3-45 p.m. to-day. The Bombay Gymkhana will have a refreshment tent in the enclosure for the use of the members only. The following are the results:—

Throwing the Cricket Ball—(Open). Marks—1st, 8; 2nd, 5; and 3rd, 2½.
B S Wagh, 97 yds 1 ft 9 in 1
R P Meherhomjee, 95 yds 1 ft 7 in 2
V Athaides, 91 yds 1 ft 3

120 yards Hurdle Race, for boys under 16.
First Heat.
H Thorpe 1
W Kershaw 2
Second Heat.
G Pipe 1
R J Karbhari 2
Third Heat.
W Jones 1
S D Bhewndiwalla 2

100 yards Flat Race, for boys under 14.
First Heat.
G Piper ..... } dead heat.
M M Karbhari ..... }
S F Kathoke 3
Second Heat.
E Fern 1
K Winterbottom 2
D S Ajinkaya 3
Third Heat.
F Phillips 1
J Jones 2
N K Surti 3

120 yards Hurdle Race—(Open).
First Heat.
H Dart 1
N R Modi 2
Second Heat.
F J Engineer 1
R M Ratnagur 2
Third Heat.
M N Mehta 1
V Athaides 2
Fourth Heat.
H Traill 1
F Brewin 2

High Jump, for boys under 16. Marks—1st, 6; 2nd, 4; and 3rd, 2.
R Hoogwerf, 4 ft 4 in 1
A Dias, 4 ft 2 in 2

120 yards Hurdle Race—(Open). Marks—1st, 10; 2nd, 6 and 3rd, 3.
Final Heat.
F Brewin 1
F J Engineer 2
M N Mehta 3

120 yards Hurdle Races, for boys under 16. Marks—1st, 8; 2nd, 5; and 3rd, 2½.
Final Heat.
W Jones 1
R J Karbhari 2
H Thorpe 3

100 yards Flat Race, for boys under 14. Marks—1st, 6; 2nd, 4; and 3rd, 2.
G Piper 1
M M Karbhari 2
E Fern 3

High Jump—(Open). Marks—1st, 8; 2nd, 5; and 3rd 2½.
M R Chinai, 4 ft 11 in 1
F Brewin } 4 ft 10 in ..... tie.
A Otto }

Quarter-mile Flat Race, for boys under 16. Marks.—1st, 8; 2nd, 5; and 3rd, 2½.
G Piper 1
W Jones 2
J P Driver 3

One Mile Flat Race (Open). Marks—1st, 10; 2nd, 6; and 3rd, 3.
M R Chinai 1
H F Gara 2
W Germany 3

ARRIVAL OF S. S. CEYLON.

THE s. s. Ceylon of the Imperial Light Horse Service, under the command of Commander A. Channer, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Colombo, which port she left on Saturday, calling at Minicoy Island on Monday. The Ceylon has come here to be docked for repairs, and will probably remain here for about a fortnight, and then proceed to Colombo. She had a fine passage throughout.

PARADE OF GARRISON TROOPS.

THE very large number of troops now quartered in Bombay afford splendid material for holding a grand parade, and full advantage is being taken of the circumstance by the military authorities. At eight o'clock, yesterday morning, a general parade of the troops took place, and this morning his Excellency Lord Harris will be present at half-past seven o'clock on the general parade-ground to review the troops. A fairly large number of spectators turned out on the Maidan yesterday to witness the *kawayath* of the troops, and the crowd of sighters would probably have been larger but for want of knowledge of the event taking place on this particular morning. Both the artillery and cavalry were called into requisition to participate with the infantry regiments in the function. The infantry regiments were formed in six companies in line of quarter-columns; an interval of twelve paces being preserved between battalions and one of thirty between brigades.

Two brigades were formed at the parade, and they were respectively composed as under:—

First Brigade, R.A., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, 13th Bombay Infantry, Colonel W. Scott, commanding, Major C. J. Blomfield, D.A.A.G., Brigade-Major.

Second Brigade, 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 5th Bombay Light Infantry; 21st Bombay Infantry, Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A., Commanding; Captain W. C. Ross, Brigade-Major; Captain S. C. U. Smith, R.A, Orderly Officer.

On the formation of the alignment, the General Officer Commanding rode on to the parade-ground, accompanied by the Staff Officers, and was received with a general salute.

The following Officers were present at the parade: Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., General Officer Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant General; Major C. J. Blomfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain J. C. Swann, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Major T. H. J. Woodrow, R.A., Commanding Royal Artillery; Staff Captain G. Wright, R.A., Adjutant; Colonel W. Scott, of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry Commanding the 1st Brigade; Staff Major C. J. Blomfield, D.A.A.G., Brigade-Major, Colonel A. N. Pearse, R.A., Commanding 2nd Brigade; Staff Captain W. C. Ross, Brigade-Major; Staff Captain S. C. U. Smith, R.A., Orderly Officer.

The strength of the troops present on parade was 2,638, comprising 224 of the Cavalry; 332 of the Royal Artillery; 710 of the Loyal North Lancashire; 775 of the Lancashire Fusiliers; 226 of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry; and 331 of the 21st Bombay Infantry.

Subjoined is the field state:—

CORPS.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Total Officers.	Native Officers.	W. O. & Sergeants.	Sergeant Havildars.	Bd. Drs. Pioneers.	Rank and File.	Total on Parade.
Cavalry	1	3	...	4	6	4	4	3		206	224
R. A.	3	4	7	...	14	...	8	11	6	307	332
Loyal N. Lanc.	3	2	9	1	15	...	4	27	68	611	710
Lanc. Fusiliers	3	1	11	1	19	...	3	23	50	697	775
5th Bo. L. I.	1	1	3	...	5	6	...	15	18	227	266
21st Bo. L.	1	1	2	1	5	7	...	22	41	261	331
Grand Total	12	9	38	3	62	19	19	104	186	2,309	2,638

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday last, the 13th instant, Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—Mr. D. Rutherfood, C.E., (Sholapore); Captain John Charles Watson, (Kathiawar); the Superintendent of the Government Central Museum, (Calcutta); Mr. Allen McF. Chalmers, (Cachar); Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., (Calcutta); Mr. G. Jacob, I.C.S., (Shikarpur); Mr. A. M. Caccia, (Hoshungabad); the Curator, Central Museum, (Nagpore); Mr. G. Trevithick, (Bombay); Mr. H. B. Thurburn, (Bombay); the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Mr. H. M. Phipson acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's Museum since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Antelope's Head, mounted.	Antilope cervicapra...	Mr. J. F. Snuggs.
1 Cobra	Naga tripudians	Dr. T. S. Weir.
1 Sea Snake	Enhydrina valakadien	Mr. W. S. Turnbull.
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Mr. A. F. Ferguson
1 Albino Sand-piper	Actitis, sp	Major Mason.
Land Shells from Aden.	.....	Capt. E. L. Shopland.
1 Snake	Cynophis malabaricus.	Dr. F. E. Davar.
1 Phoorsa	Echis carinata	Mr. W. Thacker.
Fossil Bones from Jubbulpore.	.....	Mr. E. Dale.
A Copper-smith's Nest.	Xanthoiæma hæmacephalis.	Do.
2 Kite's Eggs	Milvus govinda.....	Mr. W. George.
1 Teal	Querquedula Crecca.	Miss N. Otto.
29 species of Bombay Fish...	.....	Mr. A. Corrodi.
1 Dhaman	Zamenis mucosus.....	Mr. H. Godfrey.
1 Snake	Psammophis longifrons.	Mr. F. Gleadow.
1 Parrot Fish	Tetrodon reticularis...	Capt. Nantes.
1 Paradise Fly-Catcher.	Muscipeta paradisi ..	Mr. D. Campbell.
1 Snake	Dryophis Pulverulentus.	Mr. J. Davidson, C.S.
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S.
1 Indian Pipistrelle.	Vesperugo abramus .	Mr. J. A. Betham.
11 Snakes	Lycodon aulicus, 2: Eryx johnii, 1: Tropidonotus stolatus, Echis carinata, Naga tripudians, 2: Bungarus arcuatus, Trimeresurus anamallensis Dipsas trigonata, Onychocoeph alus acutus.	Do.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Indian Snakes Part I (Chiplonker), from the author, Indian Museum Notes, Vol. 2., No. 7., from Government; Annals of the Royal Botanic Gradens, Calcutta, Vol. IV., from Dr. G. King; and Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol XXVI., Part II., in exchange.

EXHIBITS.

Mr. Gambier Bolton, F.R.G.S., exhibited some splendid photographs of animals in the Zoological Society's Gardens, London, and explained the process by which they had been taken. The pictures which measured 36" by 48" were greatly admired. Mr. N. S. Symons exhibited a beautifully made net used by Bengal trappers for catching snipe. It measured 120' by 4½" but only weighed 5¾ ozs.

THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1893.

Mr. S. M. Slater, the Honorary Treasurer, read a statement of the accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December 1893, showing a balance carried forward of Rs. 2,182, with a Reserve Fund of Rs. 2,000. It was decided that the accounts be passed, subject to the usual audit.

SMALL DEER.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I.C.S., read an interesting paper on three small deer found in the neighbourhood of Bombay, viz:—The Four-horned Antelope, *Tetracerus quadricornis*; the Rib-faced, or Barking Deer, *Cervulus muntjac*; the Mouse Deer *Tragulus meminna*, illustrating his remarks by means of specimens from the Society's Museums. An excellent photograph, taken by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, of a specimen of the first named species, was also exhibited.

A NEW SNAKE.

The Honorary Secretary read a description, by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum, of a new snake which had been found by Mr. S. Dighton of Piermaad, Travancore. The snake has been named *Dipsas dightoni*, and an illustration of it will be published in the next number of the Society's Journal.

BUILDING FINES AT BANDORA.

The following resolution regarding fine leviable under Section 65 of the Land Revenue Code was issued yesterday:—

Resolution.—Copies of the report of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be forwarded to the Commissioner, N. D., and the Collector of Thana for information. The attention of those officers should be drawn to Section 67 of the Land Revenue Code, and they should be requested, pending the issue of further instructions on the subject dealt with in Government Resolution No. 5733 of the 21st August 1891, to refer for the orders of Government any applications that may be received for permission to build in the suburbs included under the head of Bandora and Danda in the list attached to paragraph 2 of Mr. Kennedy's letter No. 188 of 21st January 1890, with a view to the negotiation of an agreement under that section, on the basis of substituting a fair building assessment, liable to revision at suitable intervals, for the fine leviable under Section 65, Land Revenue Code. The Collector should use his discretion as to referring for orders applications to build, which may be received from any of the other villages mentioned in the list above-mentioned.

MR. DADABHOY NAVROJI.

THE following is the text of Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji's acknowledgment of the address presented him by the Arts Colleges of Bombay, on the day of his departure for England:—

The Arabian Sea, s. s. Sutlej, 24th January 1894.

Dear Mr. J. P. D'Quadros, President, Mr. S. C Shahani, Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, and Mr. Jahangir Perozshaw M. Mehta, Honorary Secretaries, Arts Colleges Committee, Bombay,—I thank sincerely, through you, the students and ex-students of the various Colleges of Bombay for the exceedingly kind address which you presented to me from them on the day of my departure from Bombay accompanied by their very warm demonstration of esteem towards me. Though I severed my connection nearly forty years ago with the Elphinstone College and Institution, and with the girl-schools of the time of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, it has been my good fortune that, not only has the feeling of attachment of the Elphinstonians, and of the students of these girl-schools, never ceased, but that the same feeling has been extended to me all along by the students of all educational institutions of Bombay for Indian boys and girls. The present address representing such wide-felt good-will towards me, cannot but be extremely gratifying to me. You, students, now, on our side, as the fruit of higher education, are the hope and promise of India, and I fervently wish and pray that you may be able to fulfil, and to prove yourselves worthy of the expectations formed of you for the future service and welfare of our country. With my hearty good wishes—I remain, &c.

(Sd.) DADABHOY NAVROJI.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying a the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allen, C H
Black, Mrs
Barker, T
Brandenberg, A E
Bates, R W
Borton
Chetwin, T
Challenger, Master H L
Carley, J
Casserat, A W
Caldecott, J
Dodd, J R
Dunning, A
D'Souza, B J
Damani, O
Drewitt, Mrs H
Elsworth, T
Escvyr, B
Fox, H W, Agent for Messrs. A Ransom and Co
Forrester, A
Good, E C
Hopkins, R G
Hill, T C
Holt, Surgeon-Capt G E
Hitchens, P
Holt, G E
Harra, Lucy
Haner
Haskell, E B
Hoinlocke, R
Hubbard, Miss
Isaac, Miss
Ives, R J
Jones, Capt R D P
Joplin, Mrs A
Jehangir Cawasji Madge, D F
Morris
Michel, C
Moritz, Vienna Merchant
Merz, C
Newsom, C M
Nash, Mrs A E
Niemarm, G
Naylor, P
O'Kielly, Brigade-Surg-Lt-Col T
O'Hearn, P
Otto, J E
Oliver, Miss
Porris, Professor
Penton, T
Paterson, A R
Pritchard, F
Perceval, K J
Prince, Pierre D Arenberg
Pandolfine, Right Hon D Santino
Pellerean, H E
Peltz, Madame Sarina
Roper, E W
Reevely, P
Ramdorh, R
Rubbrecht, Marie
Robinson, J F
Rosenberg, A
Ratchall, Mrs M G
Stuart, Mrs M
Simpson, J
Spanion, Mrs A
Sharpe, F S
Scalf, D
Sakelskee
Snelling, T
Shawe, Miss Alma
Smith, Mrs J G
Snow
Schade, F
Schiviering, C
Thomas, A H
Thomas, E A Simon
Tomara, Madame Olza
Thornton, Lt
Thornton, G B
Whitehead, A and Mrs
White, Charles M E
Wilson, A C
Wardroper, Col
Warwick, and Co
Wingarten, Miss
Winckler, C I
Worthington, H
Wilkinson, Mrs
Williams, M

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE APOLLO AND OTHER HOTELS.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCKHANAWALLA VS HORMUSJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

THE plaintiff, a son of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee, proprietor of the Adelphi Hotel at Byculla, brought this suit for a declaration that certain partnership deeds, dated 23rd June, 1881, and 24th August, 1891, and an alleged adjustment of accounts and release, dated 14th October, 1889, were not binding on the plaintiff and should be set aside; that an account be taken of the alleged partnership between the plaintiff and the defendant since 1st July, 1881, the plaintiff being willing to allow to the defendant a reasonable sum per mensem from that time as manager of the hotels; that the balance in the hands of the defendant, after deducting all proper disbursements, be ascertained; that the partnership constituted by the deed of the 24th August, 1891, may be dissolved by order of the Court; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the defendant.

The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff was continued yesterday.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy, accountant and auditor, in further examination by Mr. Vicajee, said he found a payment of Rs. 500 to Swift and Farrow in the counterfoil of the cheque-book for recovering outstandings due to the hotels. Witness found entries of payments made in connection with the billiard room in the Victoria Hotel in 1883-84. Witness found no entries of Rs. 6,000 received from Lieut.-Col. Biddulph, or Rs. 1,100 received from Hajee Lutiff, or Rs. 33,000 borrowed for the extension of the Apollo Hotel. He found one entry of Rs. 3,500 borrowed from Dr. Ruttonjee Dorabjee Nanjee, brother-in-law of the defendant. Witness found that the cash realised at the Victoria Hotel was transferred to the Adelphi Hotel; and in 1891-92 from the Adelphi to the Apollo. With reference to the latter, there were entries in the Adelphi books of cash lent to the Apollo, and most of them were entered in the Apollo books, while some were not. All the accounts in the lodgers' ledger were continued from 1887 to 1891-92 in the same book. Witness had prepared a statement of income and expenditure of the hotels, and he had ascertained from the books that a sum of Rs. 83,706 was unaccounted for. The cash balance at the Apollo on the 14th October, 1889, was Rs. 5,358; at the Adelphi no batance was shewn on the same day; and at the Victoria the balance was Rs. 6,932; at the Victoria it was Rs. 1,531; and at the Adelphi it was Rs. 164-4-50. There were some books wanting between 1881 and 1891, either fair or rough. There was no case in which both were wanting at the same time. There was a period of thirty-three months during which no cash balances were struck in the Adelphi books. Witness had also prepared a statement from July 1881 to December 1892, showing the amounts debited to the plaintiff and the defendant. The total drawings of the plaintiff amounted to Rs. 21,545, while the defendant's were Rs. 12,305. So far as the witness could see, the Apollo books were altered. Mistakes had been made, and corrections were made without correcting the balances. They asked witness's permission to make alterations, which he refused; but they made them notwithstanding. The mistakes affected the balances and these uncorrected balances were carried forward. Witness referred to other entries of mistakes. The payments made on account of the new buildings of the Apollo were shewn in some books, but no details were given. Some of the books of the Adelphi and the Victoria were wanting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: I have made an agreement with the plaintiff about my remuneration.

Does the plaintiff understand what you were to be paid?—I thought he understood.

Would you be surprised at the plaintiff repudiating the agreement?—I would not be surprised, because the plaintiff did not understand the details. The agreement was not registered.

In order to adjust the accounts as between the partners of hotels like these, is anything more necessary than to find out what is drawn by each partner?—Yes. The share of each partner has to be ascertained; and therefore accounts must be kept. I have examined the totals of two or three books. I cannot say if the totals of the other books are correct. In the amount I gave as drawn by the plaintiff, I have not given the cheques drawn by him and made payable to himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Vicajee: The details of the lump sums I have given are given in these statements (produced) which have been prepared from the account books, the pass books, and the cheque books. In adjusting accounts between partners in hotels several processes are required to be gone into.

Mr. W. J. Farrow, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Swift and Farrow, public accountants, said his firm made recoveries of outstandings. The firm recovered for the hotel the debt due from Mr. George Taylor under instructions from the defendant. Witness received about Rs. 500 for his commission. He saw at the hotel both the plaintiff and the defendant. The amount was paid by the Administrator General direct to the hotel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: The debt was in curred in Pallonjie's time, and was due to his estate

Paul Francis Misquita, a clerk in the Administrator General's office, produced an account of the estate of Mr. George Taylor. In July 1882 a sum of Rs. 2,985-10-0 was paid to plaintiff, as the representative of the estate of Pallonjee Pestonjee.

Dr. Kaikhosroo Rustomjee Bahadhurjee, one of the owners of the Victoria Hotel premises, said he knew there was a billiard-room built there. The defendant saw witness about the billiard-room building, and witness on the 30th August, 1883, paid the defendant Rs. 5,500, by a cheque. Witness never saw the plaintiff about the billiard-room. Everything was managed by the defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang: The cheque was not signed by me. The matter was managed by my father's trustees. It was arranged that the owner was to contribute Rs. 5,500 for the billiard-room whatever the cost was. I don't know that the cost was Rs. 11,000.

Khanderao Bhicoba, a clerk in the firm of Mr. Lidbetter, public accountant and auditor, said Mr. Lidbetter was at present at Cochin. Witness did not know where he lived formerly.

Mr. Vicajee tendered a report by Mr. Lidbetter on the books of the Victoria Hotel which he examined on the 16th November 1893.

Mr. Lang objected on the ground that the report was not made in the ordinary course of business.

His Lordship refused to admit the report of Mr. Lidbetter.

Mr. Vicajee said he had one more witness to call who was not present, but was coming.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendant, said this was said to be a case not of undue influence only, but of downright fraud on the part of the defendant and several other persons who would be called. The partnership deed was represented to the plaintiff, he said, as a power of attorney. That was not undue influence, but downright fraud imputed to the defendant. It was not open to the plaintiff, therefore, to allege that he was induced to sign the document by undue influence. It was not to be supposed that the defendant, a very good man of business and skill, would have devoted all his energies to the hotels for a sum of Rs. 150 a month. He wanted to leave, and the plaintiff prevailed upon him to remain by making him a partner in 1881 in the hotels. With regard to the deed of partnership, it was evident the plaintiff's story was false, for the deed was attested by two such respectable gentlemen as Dr. Blaney, and Mr. Vincent, who was then Deputy Commissioner of Police and a Justice of the Peace. The agreement was prepared by a clerk of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, and not by anybody connected with defendant. The defendant had insisted that a clause should be entered in the deed of partnership that all his previous accounts as manager had been adjusted and a clause was inserted in the deed accordingly. It was impossible to suppose that for ten years the plaintiff was under the impression that the defendant was only his manager, and not his partner. In several documents the defendant was described as the partner of the plaintiff, who himself admitted in his evidence in a Small Causes Court suit that the defendant was his partner. In the newspaper notices of the opening of the Apollo Hotel, the plaintiff and defendant were mentioned as partners. In a case heard before Mr. Ryan in the Girgaum Police Court, the plaintiff stated that the defendant was his partner. The statement was not on the magistrate's notes, which were meagre, but there were persons who heard the plaintiff make the admission, and would say so in Court. Every year the adjustments of accounts were made between the partners, the amounts drawn by each partner being ascertained, and no more details deemed necessary as the partnership was continued. The profits of the partners were invested in the partnership, and it was not necessary to go into accounts beyond ascertaining what amount was drawn by each partner. The defendant charged that the plaintiff had made away with or suppressed the account books which were kept in the godown at the Adelphi Hotel; and the defendant's case was that the amounts, which it was alleged he had omitted from the accounts, were entered in some of the cash boo s so made away with. They were in charge of the plaintiff, who lived on the premises of the Adelphi Hotel. With regard to the new partnership deed, Mr. Lang said the plaintiff's story was false. The deed was very fair to the plaintiff; and he was given an equal share in the furniture of the hotel which the defendant had bought. Nearly the whole of the debt had been paid off by the defendant out of the profits of the hotel. Advertising to the provisions of the partnership deed, Mr. Lang said they were very fair and reasonable, and as favourable to the plaintiff as was possible under the circumstances. As to the medical evidence, the learned counsel hoped his Lordship would attach no weight to it. Plaintiff was well-enough able to attend to his own interests, although he might not be able to manage the affairs of such a large hotel as the Apollo Hotel. Other evidence would show that plaintiff was able enough to look to his pecuniary interests. Looking to the character of the partnership deed, there was no ground for saying that any fraud had been practised upon the plaintiff. The learned counsel trusted that his Lordship would uphold the partnership deed. The defendant would consent to the dissolution of the partnership, but he stipulated that he should be appointed receiver. Remembering that the plaintiff's wife was behind the suit, it would be useless to join the plaintiff as receiver. The defendant's conduct had been honest and straightforward throughout; and it was in the interests of the partnership that the defendant should be appointed receiver until the hotel property could be sold. The property to be sold was only the Apollo Hotel, as the Victoria Hotels had been abandoned, and the plaintiff was now in sole charge of the Adelphi Hotel. It was essential in the interests of the property that the defendant should be appointed receiver.

Mr. Vicajee said Mr. Turner might be appointed receiver, and the defendant appointed manager under him.

Mr. Lang said that if the defendant was appointed receiver, he would be responsible to the Court.

Mr. Lang asked if it was necessary for him to call Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Vicajee said he had no wish to prolong the case, and that Dr. Blaney's examination might go in.

Mr. Long read Dr. Blaney's evidence which was put in.

Hormusjee Manockjee Mody, the defendant, in examination by Mr. Lang, said that while manager of the Adelphi Hotels, he did not keep the accounts, but a clerk kept them. Witness did not live at the hotel. He joined plaintiff about six months after Pallonjee's death, that is in August 1878. At first he was paid Rs. 150 a month out of Pallonjee's estate. The allowance ceased on plaintiff's purchasing the property of the hotel. Before the termination of the partnership deed of 1881, witness wanted to leave, but was prevailed upon by the plaintiff to continue on promise of being made a partner. The partnership deed of the 23rd June, 1881, was then prepared and executed in the presence of Dr. Blaney and Mr. Vincent. Witness did not represent to plaintiff that it was a power of attorney. He had as much to do with the keeping of the books as the plaintiff. After the partnership was formed, the accounts were adjusted once in six months or a year. Several of the cash-books, which were in the custody of the plaintiff, were not produced. Plaintiff received the monies recovered from the estate of Mr. George Taylor. Rs. 5,500 were paid by the lessor of the Victoria Hotel for building a billiard-room, and the money was entered in the cash-book of the hotel. About Rs. 5,000 more were spent for the building of the billiard-room. The cash-books of the hotel were removed afterwards to the Adelphi Hotel, where they remained. Witness did not assault any body at the Adelphi Hotel. A false charge of assault was preferred against witness, which was heard at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Ryan, when plaintiff admitted that witness had been his partner in the hotel for a long time. Plaintiff afterwards gave the instructions for the preparation of the partnership deed of 24th August, 1891. He brought the draft deed from the solicitor's office and gave it to witness. On the 30th August, 1891, the deed of partnership was explained to plaintiff by Mr. Muncherjee, interpreter. Plaintiff asked questions whenever he did not understand a anything. Mr. Muncherjee suggested that the deed should be registered, but some delay occurred in registering it. On the two pieces of land adjoining the hotel, which the witness had bought, he had spent Rs. 1,60,000 in raising a building.

At this stage the Court adjourned until this Friday morning.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE JOOMA MUSJID.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL VS. MOULVI ABDUL CADUR JITTEKAR AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff in this case, at the relation of certain parties prayed for a declaration that the defendants were not entitled to carry on the management of the Jooma Masjid and its properties, or if so entitled that they might be removed from their respective positions; that an account be taken of the rents, profits and income of the properties and funds received by them; that they be decreed to pay the amount not accounted for by them, that a president and directors be appointed to manage the charitable properties; that a scheme for the proper management be settled, and that in the meantime, pending the suit, the defendants be restrained by an injunction from intermeddling with the management of the properties and the funds, and from receiving the rents and profits and income thereof, and that a proper person in the meantime be appointed

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, opposite the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, and behind the Gun Carriage Factory—

A collection of plants in tubs and pots—

The property of a gentleman changing his residence.

ACTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES AT THE MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla—

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable medical stores, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 16, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Victoria Bunter, Colaba, by order and in the Juthaof Messrs. A. Blaschock and Co and on account and at the risk of Sonkerdass Sumram—

100 bales fully-good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ARTHUR ROAD, NEAR THE JACOB CIRCLE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the concerned—

All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on the Arthur Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 500 square yards,or thereabouts, and assessed under ward No. 7393, and street No. 167, and bounded on the east by the fazendari ground, on the west by the Fazendari ground, on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by the Fazendari ground, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT THE FRAMJEE PETIT MILLS, MAZAGON DAROOKHANA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m.' Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Framjee Petit Mills, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

1 telescope, one prismatic compass, one protector, and one theodolite with stand.

98 porcelain wash-hand sets.

60 dozen toilet powder.

12 fancy toilet boxes, one medicine chest, one hot plate, photo press and roller, and one optimuus photo roller and burnisher.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Norden—

G B 38—42 cases Swedish cast steel axes.

By Order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr. J. R. Price, consisting of gold studs and rings, diamond and pearl pins, silver watch, salt cellar, spoons, bowl, buckles, and pencil case, albums, knives and forks, China mugs, fish carvers, pictures, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 light strong-built dog-cart.

1 strong serviceable landau.

1 serviceable double-seated brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th and WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Napean House, Nepean Sea Road, (entrance from Mount Nepean Road) Malabar Hill, the very valuable and elegant Wimbridge-made complete suites of dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, also English-made furniture, rich table glass and China, a firstrate full-sized slate billiard-table by John Roberts with balls, cues, six-light gas lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, rich gas chandeliers, very valuable oil and water colour pictures, very rare and costly Japanese bronzes and China-French bronzes, choice table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, one handsome English-built dog-cart, by Keen, of Farnham, a handsome English-made four-wheeled dog-cart, choice garden plants, &c., the property of PRYCE WEEDON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, February 16, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Damoderdas and Ramchand, Sudder Bazar, Meerut,—

1 case drapery, consisting of art muslin, crotone, gauze shirts, woolen socks, embroidered table covers, &c., &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of teak and black-wood household furniture, such as dining table, side board, chairs, one very handsome large size cabinet, wash-hand and dressing tables with marble top, first-rate oil paintings, whatnots, sofas reclining couches, bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, almyras with plate glass, mirror door, &c., &c.

1 large camera for full size plates with dark frames and large lens by Ross.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 C. B. pony, 13-3, 8 years old, goes in saddle and harness.

1 bay galloway, aged, goes in single and double harness.

1 strong glass-fronted mintaree brougham.

1 second-hand Victoria with removeable coach box.

1 powerful grey Arab horse, 8 years old, goes in single harness.

1 diamond-framed safety bicycle by the Rulette Cycling Co., cushion tyred, in good order, with brake oil can spanner.

1 pair of strong chesnut Arab horses, 14 hands, 7 years old, quiet in single and double harness.

1 strong dog cart by "Stephens" with new wheels and shafts.

1 strong English-built dog cart in very good order with a handsome fast-trotting bay horse,very fast trotter, and harness.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR MILL AND MACHINERY.

John Marshall, Esq., the Liquidator of the said Company, with the concurrence of the mortgagees, the Eastern Mortgage and Agency Company, Limited, will, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, the mill property hereunder particularly described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Mount Road, Victoria Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and which forms part of a larger piece of land, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 123, new No 1819 and new Survey No. 3048, and is computed to contain by admeasurement 9,236 square yards or thereabouts, together with the mill buildings, engine and boiler house, and hereditaments thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 770, and which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the Victoria Gardens and partly by the Sassoon Cotton Mill Compound, on or towards the west and north by the on or towards the Victoria Gardens, and on or towards the south partly by the Victoria Gardens, and partly by the Victoria Cross Road, together with all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, fixtures, impliements, and utensils at the time of sale on the said hereditaments, and used or intended or fitted to be used in connection with the business of the said Flour Mill Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Solicitors for the said liquidator, at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the said Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clerk Bunder, Mazagon (Chamar gali), the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and rosewood French-polished household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate mahogany full sized Slate billiard-table by Bennett, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first pictures and oleographs, Standard floor lamp, bamboo furniture, a handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order, a handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, set of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JAMES SMEATON, Esq, Mechanical Superintendent, Port Trust.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY TENTH LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell the undermentioned valuable property by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the first mortgagee of the same, on account and at the risk of the mortragor, Sheikh Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1893, and made between the said Sheik Hussein Bin Sirajuddin Barbaray of the one part and the said Ranchhoddass Tribhowandas of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenment or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Khetwady tenth lane, (on the eastern side thereof) and without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos.2118-2119,new Nos. 19-922, old survey No. 812, and new survey No 3-3506, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by a piece of vacant ground, and partly by the property of Cumroodin Trabjee, on or towards the west by the Khetwady Tenth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Mahomed Hassam, and on or towards south by the property formerly of Oosman Joonmas, now of Pestonji Todywalla, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 7A, and ward No. 2005 (I), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bhalabhoy Valliani and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Solicitors for the said mortgagee, at their Office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 16, 1894.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK is RECEIVING DEPOSITS for SHORT PERIODS as under:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Full particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

JUST RECEIVED,
A Nice Selection of
DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS,
SAPHIRES, RINGS AND
DIAMOND BROOCHES.
ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

DELHI:	BOMBAY:
Chandni Chowk.	Rampart Row.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month. Including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Gold Smith, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, in course of relief, from Poona.
May, Maj. Bo, 2nd Lanc Fus, in course of relief, from Poona.
Talients Maj " " "
Amber, Capt " " "
Tidwell, Capt " " "
Hicks, Capt " " "
Gamson, Lt " " "
Ormond, Lt " " "
Bishop, Lt " " "
Oakshoht, Lt " " "
Carter, Lt " " "
Pearson Lt " " "
Keelan, Lt " " "
Dobbs, Lt " " "
Harden, Lt " " "
Blunt, 2nd Lt " " "
Froeth, 2nd Lt " " "
Lloyd, 2nd Lt " " "
Stewart, 2nd Lt " " "
Bliss, 2nd Lt " " "
Wolley-Dod, Capt&Adj., " " "

FEBRUARY 15.

Bartholomeusz, Surgn Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Manderson, Col, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Neemuch.
Laughlin, Lt, Bo 1st Leinster Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad
Halliday, Surgn-Lt-Col, 13th Bo Inf., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 15.

Bartholomeusz, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo[illegible] M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th February, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day :—

Fort Head Quarters.
8-30 p.m.—Squad Drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
8-30 p.m.—Squad Drill Nos. 1 and 4 Subdivisions.

2. The drill and guard mounting competition will take place in rear of the Town Hall, to-morrow, the 17th instant, commencing at 4-30 p.m. Judge: Capt. J. C. Swann, D. A. A. G. assisted by Capt. Campion, G. I. P. R. Vols. Fall in at the Fort Head-quarters, at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress :—Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 12th instant and posted to No. 2 Company :—No. 100 Gr. Charles Rowbotham.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills yesterday, Rs. 30,000 each were allotted to Calcutta and Madras and Rs. 50,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 1 3/32d. ; 12 lakhs, 19 lakhs, and 4 lakhs of Wire Transfers to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, respectively : besides Rs. 60,000 of extra Bills on Bombay, all at the same rate, which is lower by 9-32d. than that obtained for Transfers last week. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 1/4d.

Consols advanced 1/8 per cent. 99 5/8 ; Indian Sterling Loan remaining at 108 3/4. The market rate of discount was further reduced 1/8 per cent. on short London Bills, say to 1 7/8 per cent. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 3/8 per cent. lower, at £57 3/8. Bar Silver further declined 1/8d. to 29 3/8d. per oz. ; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 64 1/4 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 98 1/4 ; Paris Exchange on London was slightly lower, at fcs. 25·19 1/4.

Yellow Gujerat Rapeseed was quoted at 35 3/4s. nominal, per 416 lbs. April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market flat.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening all round, the day's Sale having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were again all unchanged ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower again, the extreme quotations being 4 1/8d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 7-32d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, prices of Cotton were virtually unchanged yesterday ; ready Mid.-Uplands remaining at 7 15-16 cents. ; and May Futures a point higher, at 7·80 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales ; and the total figures this season compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time.

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	10,000	7,000	14,000
Four days' do.	53,000	50,000	92,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893...	5,046,000	4,153,000	5,827,000

Our local market for the staple has been firm to-day, and a moderate business—summing up 3,050 bales—has been reported both for export and local spinners' account, at an advance of Re. 1 per candy in *Broach, Bhownugger,* and *Westerns,* other descriptions being quoted as before. Exporters have contracted for 1,000 Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 224 ; 250 Bombay-pressed Dhollera, for April delivery,at Rs. 192-202; and 100 Westerns, for May delivery, at Rs. 190 ; and they have bought 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 180 ; and 300 Bengal, at Rs. 173 3/4-79 ; while the Mills have taken, of ready new Cotton, 600 Khangaum, at Rs. 188-9 ; 250 Barsee, at Rs. 196 ; 100 Oomra, at Rs. 184 ; and 100 Compta, at Rs. 190 ; and 100 old Nagar, at 154 per candy.

No more rain fell over any portion of the Cotton area after the despatch of last Monday's telegrams ; and though the weather remained cloudy and unseasonable at Agra, in the Bengal circle ; at Julgaum, in the Oomra circle ; and at Veeramgaum, in the Dhollera circle, it was bright and seasonable in all other Districts. At Dhollera, the picking of the crop had become general, and the estimated out-turn is five-eighths.

WHEAT remains quiet, with a small export business passing and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS have been firm in tone to-day, with a moderate enquiry from shippers. *Linseed* has further advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-7-6 to Rs. 7-9-6 per cwt.; but all other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,021	bales.
Wheat	18,370	cwts.
Linseed	39,978	"
Rapeseed	12,247	"
Gingelly	12,353	"
Groundnuts	21,907	"
Castorseed	5,639	"
Rice	15,022	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but firm for February shipment ; with a good demand at advancing rates for March loading, an early March steamer having been fixed at 21s. 6d. per ton. Higher rates are asked for further forward ; but tonnage for choice ports can still be obtained at 19s. 6d. per ton for April, and 19s. for June loading.

MONEY in the Bazaar is daily becoming more stringent, and it is also now beginning to go out of the Exchange Banks more freely, in view of which the directors of the Bank of Bombay have this afternoon further advanced their rates by one per cent., which makes their minimum stand at 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled and irregular at 1s. 1 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 11-16d. Demand, for Bank remittance ; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, but in the absence of the latter, and a few buyers coming out for the former, combined with rates coming weaker from Calcutta rates here gave way and a panic again set in during the day, notwithstanding the further advance in the Bank of Bombay rate. Meantime the more anxious buyers are to buy the less they are likely to get, and the market closed again demoralized as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 1 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1/4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 19-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·44.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak throughout the day. Fours opened at 100 1/4 for Money, and 100 5/8 for the Account ; but the rate afterwards became 100 1/4, all round, though at the close, the cash price was quoted at 100 5/8. For 3 1/2 per Cents, 99 1/4, nominal has remained the quotation.

SHARES show no sign of returning animation, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 45 in Manockji Petit, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Cotton Mill Scrip and a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 25 in the others at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3/4 per cent. Consols	99 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1/4
3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 3/4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57 3/8
Bar Silver	29 3/8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera, bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, FEB. 15.

The s. s. Malwa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 5.

Mail steamer Valetta, from Australia, arrived,
Mail steamer Bengal, from Aden, arrived.

The Italian steamer D. Balduino left Aden for Bombay, on the 14th afternoon.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen Cable.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Cable Pan Thome Loanda interrupted.
Mails for Madagascar close at Zanzibar 5 p.m. 16th instant

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HUDSON.—January 23, suddenly, Henry Robert Hudson, of 5,Peak Hill,Sydenham, late Comptroller in Mysore, aged 68.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAILEY.—February 15, at No. 8, Grant's Buildings, Colaba, Bombay, Mary Bailey, relict of the late Ephraim Bailey. Funeral will leave Grant's Buildings, at 4 o'clock, this (Friday) evening, for the Cemetery, at Colaba. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RICHARDSON.—February 10, at Bhicanpore, Muzafferpore, the wife of George L Richardson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—BULLOCH.—February 6, at St Peter's Chapel Barisal, by the Rev Father R Roche, C S C, of Noakhally assisted by the Rev Fathers Nanni and Roulet, of Gouranali and Rev Father Pio De Sonza, of Shibpore, Richard George Gill, son of Edward Smithson Brown, to Mary Teresa, daughter of the late Captain J Bulloch.

GALBRAITH—BAILEY.—February 5 at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bareilly, by the Rev Father O'Dowd, William Galbraith, R and K Railway, Lucknow, to Miss Margaret Jane Bailey, Bareilly.

DEATH.

DE SALIS.—February 11, at Bangalore, J H De Salis, Esq, son of the late Jerome Count De Salis, of Dawley Court Uxbridge, aged 74.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1894.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, of which we gave a full report yesterday, adopted the lucid and informing report drawn up by Mr. Marshall. The chief event of the year was the closing of the mints under the currency legislation of June last. The Committee of the Chamber abstained at the time from offering any opinion on the subject either for or against. This attitude of impartial and prudent neutrality was rendered the more easy by the fact that the step was taken without any official intimation being furnished beforehand that such a measure was contemplated. Whatever doubts may have existed as to the eventual results of the new currency legislation were silenced by the manifest impossibility of remaining supine when if the policy of drift were continued exchange would have fallen to a shilling or less on the repeal of the American Silver Acts. The silver value of the rupee is to-day 11 1/4d. ; two pence under the market rate of the currency rupee. Though the Committee of the Chamber refrained from offering an unasked opinion regarding the policy adopted—after deliberations covering a very considerable period of time—they telegraphed their views to the Government of India to point out the mischievous effect of the sudden disposal of Council Bills at a reduced rate within a few days after the closure of the mints. At that time the business community was beginning to have confidence in the new system—a confidence which has since entirely disappeared. The Chairman of the Chamber, Mr. W. R. Macdonnell rightly says, that only a very few would have objected to a duty being levied on the import of silver in order to ensure the success of the new currency legislation had it formed part of the original scheme. The reply of course is that no one at that time foresaw the unprecedented imports of silver which have since submerged the market, and rendered the scheme for the time being abortive. It was therefore very natural, that an import duty on silver bullion was not included in the provisions of the Act which empowered the Government to close the mints. It is not easy to follow Mr. Macdonnell when he goes on to state that such a duty under present circumstances would be a sign of weakness on the part of the Government, and would be regarded as evidence of distrust in the success of their own measure. If the imposition of a duty on silver in June last would have been expedient and likely to help the currency scheme, how would the adoption of such a measure when the necessity for such a support is felt, be taken as an evidence of weakness ? It would be regarded rather as an indication of the resolve of Government to put an end to speculative efforts to thwart a well-considered policy, and public confidence would be effectually restored. The injury, temporary in its nature, which might have been inflicted on the trade with China and Japan—a very precarious trade at best—would have been none the less and none the greater whether a duty had been placed on silver in June or in any subsequent month when the need of it became evident. It is as well to keep a firm hold of the essential fact that well nigh every one, Mr. Macdonnell included, regrets that an import duty was not imposed in June last. Had that precaution been taken the portentous addition of eleven crores of depreciated and continually depreciating metal to the idle hoards in India should not have further complicated a very difficult problem. Mr. Anderson, in his letter to the Government of India, calls attention to the fact that the announcement that no duty will be imposed on silver must have been due to a sudden order received from the Secretary of State. It was in flat contradiction to the statement authoritatively made by the Government a day or two before that no undertaking could be given which would place it out of their power to propose an import duty on silver, "if, and when, they consider it desirable to do so." The last word has not yet been said on this controversy, for the logic of facts is stronger than any Secretary of State. With the exchange at Is. 1 1/4d. we may look for an insurrection of opinion which will considerably modify the views entertained in Whitehall of the proper way to manage Indian finance. If Lord Kimberley were to change places with the Viceroy of India, he would soon realise that the mere fact of being six thousand miles distant from the country to be administered gives him no advantage over the men in actual contact with the difficulties to be confronted.

Mr. Macdonnell expresses a hope that Government will publish whatever information may throw a light on the mystery which enshrouds the problem as to what becomes of the vast quantities of silver imported into India. That information would unquestionably be valuable, enabling some safe forecast to be made as to the probability of the recent demand being renewed and maintained for an indefinite time. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was quite justified in casting aside as preposterous Sir John Gorst's extraordinary suggestion, that a couple of the smaller Native States are coining silver at the rate of twelve lakhs a day. We believe the total amount of silver coined in the very restricted number of the Native States who have kept their mints open, does not exceed in the aggregate thirty lakhs a month—about a lakh a day. The Nizam's mint is closed, and we believe a duty is levied on silver imported into his dominions. This duty, we are informed, is paid without demur and levied without any difficulty whatever. But the bulk of the silver brought into the country since June last has not gone to the Native States ; the larger part has been sent to the larger cities, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and others where it has either gone into the hands of the jewellers and artificers, or been sold to dealers for disposal amongst the agricultural population, who have purchased a certain quantity in exchange for hoarded rupees. The later imports have not been absorbed by the general public, and are in most part still in the hands of Marwarees and other speculators, who find it difficult to get rid of the bullion at the prices which prevailed when their speculative purchases were made. While there is no likelihood of a present renewal of imports on an extensive scale, they will probably be resumed when the present stocks are disposed off, and may again compete successfully with Council Bills. If this forecast be justified, the hope that the Government policy will succeed in raising exchange to 1s. 4d. can not be realised unless a duty be placed on silver imports. We concur with Mr. Macdonnell, that it would be a fatal mistake for the Government to abandon the currency experiment. Sir William Harcourt has relieved anxiety on this score by the declaration that no change of policy is contemplated, and that Government have no intention of opening the Indian mints. But it is for the Government to take the necessary measures to restore public confidence, which is indispensable for the success of a currency scheme, however sound in itself. Were Lord Kimberley to send a pair of carriage horses to Tatersall's for sale, he would not think it good business to announce that he would sell them for whatever he was offered, and had not put a reserve price on them. Were he to do so, the result would infallibly be that the experts would so arrange matters that there would be few bidders, and the horses would be sold for much less than their real value. When his Lordship declares, and reiterates again and again, that he will not fix a minimum and will sell his Bills at market rate, which is just what the experts decide beforehand it should be, he takes a course which he would regard as foolish and unbusinesslike, were he selling a horse or a house.

Naturally, the Chamber's report deals at considerable length with the controversy which arose with regard to the silver imported by the Exchange Banks after the closing of the mints. The Committee of the Chamber were of the opinion that the Banks had under the circumstances an equitable claim to have their silver admitted to free coinage. We held the same view at the time, and we believed, and still believe, that the Government acted equitably in giving it effect. Nevertheless it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that the importation of so large a mass of silver and the subsequent coinage of it by Government proved the first obstacle to the success of the new currency scheme. It also undoubtedly directed the attention of the speculative classes to the possibility of running silver against Council Bills. In saying this we are not imputing blame to the Banks, or suggesting that the imports were to any material extent speculative. The Committee in their report vindicate the action of the Banks, and maintain that they were not only justified, but their obligations to the mercantile community compelled them to go on purchasing Bills so long as they could lay down funds by the purchase of Council drafts or of silver. They hold that if the Banks had declined to do either, the trade of the country would have been so materially restricted as to be practically brought to a standstill for an indefinite period. With regard to other subjects the report observes that the year was devoid of interest in regard to commercial legislation, but many subjects of some importance were under consideration. The Indian Merchant Shipping Bill of 1892 was subjected to a careful examination by a special committee of members of the Chamber connected with the shipping interest. They pointed out to the Government certain defects in the Bill, notably the omission of any provision for a loading line in native craft of less than one hundred and fifty tons burthen, which are frequently dangerously overloaded. They also called attention to the necessity for providing for the safe navigation of vessels commanded and manned by Asiatic masters and seamen. Other matters relating to shipping also received the attention of the Chamber, and representations were made to the Government in regard to them. Exceptionally quiet as the year proved to be, the Chamber got through a good deal of useful work, the record of which has been very carefully drawn up.

MR. A. F. COX, the Accountant-General, published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, an exhaustive memorandum on the "actuals" and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the Provincial Service transactions of the Bombay Presidency for 1893-94. He first reviews the actuals and estimates for the last year. There was a net decrease in revenue of a lakh and a half of rupees in round numbers, and a net saving in expenditure of four and a half as compared with the figures of the previous year. The more important variations are all explained by Mr. Cox. Under the head of Land Revenue the most considerable appear. A decrease of almost six lakhs is revealed, the result of curtailments in the present contract of fifteen lakhs of the fixed allotments given to Provincial accounts to balance expenditure or increase in the divisible amount of land revenue, and in alienated revenue due to the introduction of revised survey rates, chiefly in the Shikarpur district. A considerable improvement under stamps was chiefly due to a specie receipt on account of the probate duty of a millionaire, and to the receipt of composition of stamp duty chargeable on the debentures of the Bombay and Karachi Port Trusts. The "Assessed Taxes" profited by the payment of some large political pensions, the higher profits made by cotton mills in Bombay, interest on new loans issued by the Bombay and Karachi Municipalities, and the opening of the Umarkot Railway. The difficulty of obtaining labour in the forests, and the diminished demand for wood and charcoal left a decrease under Forests. Under registration the larger receipts yet recorded are noticed, and the increase under "Interest" is accounted for by the larger loans to cultivators. A decline under "Jails" is explained by the diminished recoveries of transportation and jail charges from Native States. Under "Police" a considerable increase is noticed. The payment of arrears of dock and harbour police charges and a large adjustment of the value of muskets returned to the Military Department explain it. The larger number of students in the Arts Colleges and greater proportion of paying patients in hospitals yielded increases under Education and Medical, though in respect of the latter section there was a falling off in contributions chiefly due to the stoppage of the Gaekwar's payment for the chair of the Professor of Clinical Medicine and to the contributions of Municipalities having fallen into arrears. Under various other heads trifling fluctuations in revenue are noted, the principal being in the Public Works Department, where tolls brought in half-a-lakh of rupees more than was anticipated. On the expenditure side the largest increase among "Refunds and Drawbacks" appears under stamps, a fact which is attributed chiefly to the refund of the Port Trust composition of stamp duty on the Prince's Dock Loan. The increase under "stamps" was due to a change in the method of calculating the cost of stamp paper issued for sales by which the sterling value is converted, at the official rate of exchange instead of as formerly, at two shillings the rupee. The curtailment of timber operations in the forests of the Southern Circle and the large stock which could not be sold last year led to a decrease, but the saving was to some extent counter

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The announcement made on the 8th inst. that the Parish Councils Bill had passed the Lords was premature. The Bill was read a third time by the Lords last night in a greatly amended form which will require its being returned to the Commons.

It is understood that the Government are determined to reject the Lords' amendments to the Bill.

GERMANY AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The German Commission to enquire into the decline in the value of silver has been appointed.

THE SIERRA LEONE INCIDENT.

The French official despatch, regarding the second collision between the British and French near Sierra Leone, explains that it occurred owing to the English police having occupied a French village and tried to impress villagers for road-making.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The House of Commons' Amendment deferring the operation of the contracting out Clause of the Employers' Liability Bill for three years in respect to existing contracts was accepted by the Government but the Radicals opposed any extension of time.

MEETING OF THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

At the annual meeting of the Liberal Federation at Portsmouth a resolution was passed that the disregard by the House of Lords of the national will was an intolerable abuse. Sir W. V. Harcourt, who was present, said the struggle would end in the Lords giving way.

THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

PARIS, FEB. 14.

The real name of the man who threw the bomb in the café is not Le Breton but Emile Henry.

He had lately lived in London, and is the son of a condemned Communist.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 15.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 10th instant, arrived here, at 8 a.m., to-day.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 15.

The Hemp Drugs Commission have proceeded to Eastern Bengal, and will take evidence at Dacca and elsewhere.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

The consideration of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act has been postponed till the next Calcutta session.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Exchange was weak in Calcutta on Wednesday morning, and dropped still more in the afternoon on the arrival of a telegram containing Sir William Harcourt's speech.

GRADE PROMOTIONS IN SUBORDINATE AND EXECUTIVE BRANCHES.

The Maharaja of Ajudhya has applied for leave to ask a question shortly in the Imperial Legislative Council relating to grade promotion in Subordinate and Executive branches.

THE ASOKA PILLAR.

There is some intention of restoring the capitol on the Asoka Pillar, in the fort at Allahabad, as the pillar is not only a most interesting relic of antiquity in Allahabad, but one of the most interesting remains in all India. The matter is one of great interest to archæologists.

PROMOTION.

Mr. R. Hamilton, Comptrollor of Indian Treasuries, will be promoted to Accountant-General when Mr. Kellner retires, but it has not yet been decided whether he will be posted to Lahore or Calcutta.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 15.

The following resolution has been forwarded to the Opium Commission by the Burma Branch of the British Medical Association :—"Having been unanimously adopted at a full meeting of the members of the Burma Branch of the British Medical Association—an association being deeply interested in the questions now under investigation by the Opium Commission—and having many opportunities of observing the effects of the use of opium in this country, desire to convey to them an expression of their opinion upon the subject, affecting as it does the welfare and happiness of the people among whom the members of this Association follow their profession, either in Government service or as private practitioners They hold that opium is not only a most valuable medicine which Providence has bestowed upon the human race, but its use is especially beneficial in the treatment of many diseases peculiar to these climates and peoples ; and that by its use a vast amount of suffering is relieved, both by the hands of native practitioners as well as by those who follow European methods and practice. While recognising the fact that the abuse of opium must be followed by injury, they believe in small quantities it may be used for a long period without any serious effect upon the system, and they feel convinced that the accounts which have been circulated in England concerning the effects arising from its habitual abuse has been greatly exaggerated by those engaged in promoting the agitation for its prohibition. They believe that the increasing use of alcoholic liquors in this country is giving rise to far more disease and crime than the use of opium. The members of this branch Association believe that the measures now adopted by Government to regulate the traffic in and consumption of opium in Burma are more than sufficiently stringent to meet the necessities of the case, and that any effort of the Government to prohibit or even to further restrict its sale will only result in driving those who now use opium to take to much more harmful substitutes, such as alcoholic stimulants and hemp drugs."

THE PRABHAS-PATTAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 15.

Jamal Aban was cross-examined. Abhram Khan, police jamadar, stationed near Mankeshwar, was next examined. He deposed to having seen Musalmans getting into Dehotsarg and breaking vandi. He was not cross-examined. Mahmadkhan Pirkhan, a police constable, being a member of the Sukhdevi party, was next examined. He described the way in which the Mussulmans rioted in Dehotsarg, but could not identify any of the accused. He was not cross-examined. Mehru Govind was next examined and cross-examined. He identified two of the accused as inciting the Mussulmans to beat the Hindus. Salam Umar, a Mussulman police constable, was next examined and cross-examined. He described the riots in Dehotsarg, but did not identify any of the accused.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The Viceregal Council met to-day.

The Hon'ble Gungadhur Madhav Chitnavis enquired whether in the Central Provinces under the old Settlement Code, the Government share was limited to half of the assets ; whether the proprietors of land have been for the first time assessed according to the prevailing rates in villages, and the proprietors thus deprived of the advantage derived under the old settlement ; whether Government considered that the absorption of the sixty-five per cent. of the assets as land revenue and thirteen and a-half per cent. of the assets leaves a sufficient margin fot landing-holding classes ; and whether Governmenr would limit its demand to half of the assets, or make a reasonable reduction in the present high percentage.

Sir Antony Macdonell, replying, said that Government were not bound by any statutory limits. The proprietor has not been assessed at the prevailing rates in villages, and Government considered that sufficient margin was left to land-holding classes ; because the application of the rule for assessing up to sixty-five per cent. was only concerned in few exceptional cases. Government did not intend to limit its demand to half of the assets, because in comparison with the North-West Provinces, the position in the Central Provinces at present was very advantageous in respect to the extent of waste land and the possibilities of further development.

The Ports Act Amendment Bill was passed.

Sir Antony Macdonell introduced the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code—a short measure of two sections. The first of which proposed the addition of offences of an unlawful assembly and rioting, which must be reported to the magistrate under the present law ; thus not only all owners of land, but all citizens and villagers should be compelled to give timely information of such disturbances. The second section included a list of persons who are compelled to give this information and others who are not included in the provisions of the present Act. Other amendments were also proposed, which the member in charge of the Bill considered would materially assist the authorties in dealing with and suppressing such cases of rioting and disturbance, which have been lately so frequent.

The Council then adjourned for a week.

THE MARWARIS AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The Marwari traders of Calcutta are moving in the exchange question on their own initiative. They are anxious to petition Government to stop the fall of the rupee and the rise in the rate of discount.

A MEETING TO DISCUSS THE EXCHANGE CRISIS.

A requisition to the Sheriff is being extensively signed among the leaders of the native community in Calcutta, asking that a public meeting may be called in the Town Hall to discuss the exchange crisis and the impending taxation, and to memorialise the House of Commons on the subject. The requisition will also be largely signed by Europeans, and the meeting, which will be held at an early date, will be thoroughly respresentative.

EUROPEAN EMPLOYES FOR THE AMIR.

Mr. Martin, agent for the Amir, is about to engage another batch of Euglishmen for his Highness's service. This time their contracts will be with Mr. Martin direct instead of with the Afghan Government. Each man who is engaged will have to submit monthly reports of all his work to the agent, and will be responsible to him for the proper performance of his duties.

MR. HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE hearty reception given to Mr. Harmston's Circus at the opening performance last night fully demonstrated the popularity of his excellent exhibition. The pavilion on the Esplanade was crowded to excess by enthusiastic spectators, and all the available seats were occupied before nine o'clock. The programme was very attractive and afforded much interest and amusement to the spectators, who applauded the feats of equestrianism by George Harmston, Miss Nelly Bailey, and Mdlle. Le Blonde. The horse "Gladstone" and the trained elephants, "Topsy and Baby," were introduced, and the spectators were much pleased with their marvellous feats. The performance concluded with the daring exhibition by Leo Hernandez who entered a cage of trained leopards. A further notice of the performance will appear in our next issue.

MR. TELANG'S PORTRAIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A letter appeared in your issue of to-day, in which Mr. Soundy tries to be facetious at my expense, and suggests that the probable reason for my rushing into print was to secure a cheap advertisement. This letter will place the matter in a different light. I have private information of the fact that Mr. Soundy has in his possession a form, said to be unsigned, to which a slip of paper is attached on which is written—

"This picture is painted by me, and is exhibited, by the Bombay Presidency Association."

Mr. D. E. Wacha has already stated that the Association know nothing about the picture, and are not in any way responsible for the mistake. My schedule was sent to Mr. Soundy on the 10th January, and the form corresponded with that given in the Society's circular, containing their standing rules, &c. It was there stated that the picture was painted by Mr. A. Frankel, and exhibited by Combridge and Co. As a matter of fact the picture was sent direct from my studio to the Art Society's rooms, and did not go through the hands of Mr. Soundy, or Mr. Combridge. When the schedule was sent to Mr. Soundy no slip was attached to it. I, therefore, insist on Mr. Soundy saying who gave him the slip of paper, and attached it to my schedule. It is not in my handwriting, and could not have been written by me, as I know nothing about the Bombay Presidency Association. The day the Exhibition opened I went to the Society's rooms, and met Mr. Dinshaw of the Art Gallery in Meadow Street. I told him that I had received no complimentary tickets, to which I believed I was entitled, and he offered to write a note for me to the secretary asking for one. This he did, but I had forgotten my spectacles and could not read what had been written, but I signed it. No answer has been received or any ticket sent, there would, therefore, appear to me to be a direct connection between this note and the slip attached to the schedule. Now as to the motive I am on bad terms with both Mr. Soundy and Mr. Dinshaw, and the bad feeling has arisen out of business transactions with them. In conclusion, I request Mr. Soundy to say whether he got possession of the slip attached to the schedule in the ordinary course of business as the Art Society's agent.—Yours, &c.

Mazagon, Feb. 15. ALBERT FRANKEL.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the representation addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, in connection with the subject of Provincial Service, as published in your issue of the 12th instant, allow me to say that though I have not on hand the rules of Sir Richard Temple of 1878 to refer to, I believe, in justice to the men who entered the Revenue Department without taking a degree prior to the publication of the said notification of 1878, those rules put the then existing non-graduates in the department on the same footing with the graduates so far as promotion to the places of Mamlats and Deputy Collectors was concerned, provided they passed the same lower and the higher standard departmental examinations, which the graduates had to pass in qualifying themselves for those places. In considering the recommendation of the Sabha, therefore, for protecting the rights and fulfilling the just expectations of the thirty graduates, I think the Government of India should include those non-graduates who, under the rules of 1878, qualified themselves for the posts of Deputy Collectors, and who have still not got them, seeing that the word of the Local Government was pledged equally good with both.

Bombay, Feb. 14. JIWIBI.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD LANSDOWNE had a rather exciting experience in Ceylon. The special train in which he was descending from Kandy ran into a buffalo. The accident, however, had no serious consequence—except for the poor buffalo.

THE prize given by Sir Charles Elliott for scientific research in India has been awarded to Babu Chandra Kanta Basu, sub-overseer, Madaripur. His essay deals with the phenomenon known as the Barisal Guns.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL N. ARNOTT, R.E., Military Works Department, Deputy Director for Works, Simla, has been selected to act as Chief Engineer, Madras Command, Military Works, during the absence on one year's furlough of Colonel W. L. Greenstreet.

THE following officers of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for India to succeed to vacancies on the establishment :—Lieutenants N. M. Hemming, J. M. C. Colvin, G. E. Elkington, H. J. Walker, G. R. Hearn, and Second-Lieutenant J. B. Barstow.

IT has been resolved to locate the Public Works Section of the Secretariat in the N.-W. Provinces permanently at Naini Tal. Buildings to provide the necessary accommodation, plans for which have been already prepared, will probably be taken in hand within the current year at an estimated cost of about Rs. 60,000.

WITHIN the next twelve months also Naini Tal will see the foundation of another public building of importance, the Local Government having finally decided to build a new Cutcherry in the summer capital at an estimated cost of about a lakh of rupees. The plans for the new building, which will have some architectural petensions, have already been sanctioned.

WE regret to record the death at Bangalore at the age of 74 of Mr. J. H. de Salis, who was for many years agent for the P. and O. Company in Madras. Of late years, since he retired to Bangalore, the deceased had led a quiet and retired life, and his numerous friends in Madras had not many opportunities of seeing him. But he was and he will be remembered as one of the most popular citizens of Madras during his long residence here.

THE result of Dr. King's examination of the gold field in the Wuntho district of Upper Burma has been a sad disappointment to more than one would-be promoter in Rangoon, who had hoped that Wuntho would prove a Burmese El Dorado. The gold found was mainly alluvial, though some reefs of insignificant size were also discovered ; but the net result of Dr. King's examination is that the field would probably not pay the cost of working. This is all the more disappointing to those who hoped for a boom in Wuntho gold, as some of the first samples brought down to Rangoon yielded extraordinarily rich results on assay. But the promoter's thistle has produced figs in other parts of the world than Burma—for a time. The investing public in Rangoon may count themselves fortunate that their disappointment in the case of Wuntho has not been accompanied by a reduction in their bank balances.

THERE has been some delay in coming to a settlement regarding the precise dimensions of the site near Almora on which the new Bacteriological Laboratory is to be constructed. The original intention was to acquire some square miles of land, but this proving too costly, a site of more modest dimensions has now been purchased at a cost of about Rs. 7,000. The buildings, which with the site will cost about Rs. 80,000, and will be begun as soon as possible, will consist of an extensive and well-equipped laboratory, with stables and other requisite out-houses adjoining, as well as bungalows for the chief of the laboratory and his assistant.

THE India Office has ruled that when an officer is sent home on duty to join the Staff College, a special allowance of £20 per annum shall be paid from the date of his departure from India to to the date of his return thereto.

IN the Chin Hills small detachments of troops have been constantly on the move during last month, but only a few Pimpi tribesmen have been met. These showed little desire for fighting and fled after suffering a slight loss. Some were taken prisoners.

THE Punjab Exhibition, which has been a much greater success financially than any of the former exhibitions held in that province, will be closed at the end of this month. Quite one-half of the articles exhibited have been sold. Multan pottery and Kashmir copper have especially taken the public fancy. Dr. Hendly, C. I. E., has bought a number of articles for the Jeypur Museum. The Secretary, Mr. F. H. Andrews, assisted by Mr. Sandiford and other gentlemen having knowledge of industrial and teachnical art, is at present actively engaged in judging the various exhibits, and awarding diplomas to the more successful of the exhibitors. It is probable that a ceremony of the nature of a public conversazione will mark the closing of the exhibition.

THE rate at which Exchange compensation is paid is fixed in advance of each quarter, the average of the previous three months being taken. Thus for the current quarter, ending on March 31st, the rate will be on the average struck for the last quarter of the calendar year 1893. When April comes round, the rate for the next three months will be on the basis of the average during January, February and March, a very low one indeed, unless matters improve considerably within the next six weeks. The Finance Minister will thus not have to show in his Budget accounts for 1893-94 the full loss suffered. That will come into next year's Budget, and a large one it will undoubtedly be. The servants of Government may congratulate themselves on the compensation having been fixed before the collapse in exchange came. Had the question to be considered now, they might find themselves less generously treated than they were some months ago.

HORSES are certainly superior to men as swimmers. The Adjutant-General in India, in a paper given in another column, states that on being tested, only two horses of the 9th Lancers were found not to be good swimmers, and that the defect in the education of these two was easily rectified. The 9th Lancers were put through a course of training on the Kabul river, under Captains Peyton and Angelo, and to start with a large proportion of the men were found to be able to swim,—164 out of 186—while no fewer than 120 were pronounced to be good swimmers. It will thus be seen that the regiment is exceptional in this respect, and the success of the experiment is attributed in a great measure to the presence of a large number of strong swimmers among the men who were able to manage the horses properly. Before the crossing of the river was attempted, both men and horses were practised at a tank in the regimental lines. "Half the distance the horse was held by the mane, the other half by the tail. The men who could only swim a little were given an hour's swimming practice. Those who could not swim at all were placed under snstructors and taught to swim by means of a rope fastened round their chest and under the armpits, and which was attached by the other end to a pole." At the first attempt on the river it was with great difficulty that the horses could be got to enter the swift current, and the first three on being carried down the stream fought their way back to the bank. But by putting four horses at the river at a time the difficulty was overcome. "When a batch of horses entered the river, the men on the opposite bank used to shout. This had an excellent effect, as it attracted the swimming horses' attention and made them go for their companions. The horses were well fed on reaching the opposite bank. After this the horses were mounted and the men entered the water in column of sections with about twenty yards interval between sections and some five to ten yards between files. All the horses crossed without the slightest bother." Although the river was in flood when the second attempt was made, the crossing was most successful, and the exercises were concluded without a single casualty.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON OPIUM.

FOURTH SITTING IN BOMBAY.

THE Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the Opium Traffic held its fourth meeting in Bombay, yesterday, thus bringing up the total number of sittings at which evidence has been recorded to seventy-one in India and six in London. Lord Brassey presided, and the other members of the Commission present were—Mr. Mowbray, M.P., Sir William Roberts, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. Haridas Veharidas, Mr. Fanshawe, and Sir James Lyall.

DR. RANINA'S SHARE IN THE ANTI-OPIUM PETITION.

The first witness called was Dr. Ranina who was examined by the President as follows :—

Lord Brassey : Will you briefly describe to us the part which you personally took in connection with the preparation and signing of the Bombay medical anti-opium petition ? I daresay you have seen the statement which was made to us by Mr. Horne ?—Yes, Sir, I have seen it in to-day's paper. I was a member of the committee of the Anti-Opium Alliance. A proposition was made there that a petition from the medical profession from Bombay should be presented to the House of Commons. I was asked by the secretary to supply him with some materials for the purpose, and I sent to him some extracts from medical and other works. A rough draft of the petition was prepared, and submitted to the committee of the Alliance. I had some objections to the statements contained in the draft, which I put before the committee. Then a sub-committee was appointed, of which I also was a member, and the sub-committee revised the draft, and it was submitted to the committee of the Alliance. Even then there were some statements, which I did not agree with ; but the majority of the committee carried that rough draft, at a meeting at which I was not present. Subsequently I was deputed by the secretary of the Society to take the necessary steps to obtain the signatures of the medical men of Bombay, and make further preparationsin the matter. I personally saw two of the signatories who put down their signature in my presence. The rest were waited upon by a peon who carried a letter to the signatories from the secretary of the Alliance. Some of the medical men signed and others declined to sign.

Lord Brassey : Who signed in your presence ?—Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Dr. Gerson da Cunha.

Did those gentlemen read the petition before signing it ?—Yes ; both of them did.

Have you anything further to say ?—I will answer any questions which may be put to me.

Do you know anything about Dr. Khory's signature ?—I sent the peon with the letter of Mr. Horne, and I believe that Dr. Khory put down his signature.

Did Dr. Khory give you his photograph ?—Yes, he did ; it was subsequently to the signing of the petition. Mr. Horne wrote to me that it would be much better if we had some photographs to be printed with copies of the petition for public circulation. I asked Dr. Khory on a subsequent occasion whether he would like to give me his photograph for publication ; and he said yes he would send it to me. He sent me two photographs, one of which was accepted and the other returned.

You selected then what you thought was the most faithful photograph ?—No, I didn't select it. I sent them both over to Mr. Horne ; I don't know whether he chose or any one else. But one was sent back to me, and I returned it to Dr. Khory.

When that photograph was given to you did you assume that the gift implied approval of the movement ?—Yes, we had been talking the question over nearly half-an-hour, and I think Dr. Khory was in favour of the petition at the time.

Lord Brassey remarked that this seemed to be a new form of obtaining assent to a document.

Mr. Fanshawe : I understand, Dr. Ranina that you and Mr. Horne drew up the original petition ?—No, not Mr. Horne and I.

That is what Mr. Horne stated yesterday.—Then that is rather inaccurate. I believe all I did was to supply Mr. Horne with some extracts from medical works and he used them.

THE WITNESS DID NOT AGREE WITH ALL IN THE PETITION.

You state that in the revised draft there were certain statements of which you did not approve. Will you tell me what they were ?—There is one statement in the petition to the effect that the opium victim goes on from grains to drams. I had not seen any cases in which any individual had taken drams. I have, however, seen such cases since. There is another statement that a man will sell his wife and children to obtain the drug. As I was not aware of any such case I objected to that statement going in. Mr. Horne assured me that he knew of such cases. But as such cases had not been properly investigated by himself, and I had not heard of it before I thought the statement ought to have been put out.

Were there any other statements of which you could not approve ?—No, I did not find any other.

Then the fact that your disapproval of the statements in the petition led you not to sign it.—No, it was not that. I was prepared to sign, but the petition was sent away in a hurry, and the opportunity went by.

In answer to further question from Mr. Fanshawe, Dr. Ranina said, that the peon took round to the medical men, a printed copy of a letter from Mr. Horne, asking them to sign. In each case, the letter was enclosed in an envelope, addressed to the particular medical man to whom it was taken. He filled in the names on the letter forms in some cases but not in all. About a hundred envelopes were addressed. So far as he was aware no doctor received a copy of the petition for signature without an accompanying letter. He was certain, no one wrote their signatures on a piece of paper, containing other signatures, but not headed by a copy of the petition. The peon was engaged in taking these letters round about a fortnight.

In reply to Lord Brassey, Dr. Ranina said that after the petition had been returned by the doctors with the signatures, he looked over them, and he was satisfied with the genuine appearance of the signatures.

Lord Brassey : Were you perfectly satisfied that the signatures were genuine ?—Yes ; I was perfectly satisfied with their genuineness.

Mr. Fanshawe : There are about 300 or 400 medical practitioners in Bombay, are there not ?—No, not so many. I think, there are about a couple of hundred of medical practitioners in Bombay.

Mr. Fanshawe : How did you select the doctors to whom you sent the petition for signatures with letter ?—I only wrote to those whose names I could recollect at the time.

I understand then that others did not sign the petition although they received letter ?—Yes ; it was so : Also there were others who did not receive the letters at all, as they were absent from Bombay, and consequently the letters were returned.

DR. KHORY'S PHOTOGRAPH.

With regard to Dr. Khory now. Had he signed the petition before he gave his photo. to you ?—Yes ; he signed the petition, and subsequently sent me two different copies of his photo.

Mr. Haridass : Were the two photos similar ?—No ; as far as I remember they were dissimilar. One was dark and with a *puggree* on.

Witness, continuing said that he sent both the photos to Mr. Horne, and one was selected either by Mr. Horne or somebody else, and the other was sent back to him. He returned it to Dr. Khory.

Mr. Mowbray : I should like it to be quite clear why you did not sign the petition ?

Dr. Ranina replied the fact was that the petition was sent round for signatures. A place was reserved for his signature, but it was filled up by some other signature. He was told by Mr. Horne on a certain Saturday that he wanted to send the petition by that day's mail. He desired that some leading practitioner should place his signature in the vacant top place, and consequently the petition was sent round to Dr. Atmaram to sign again. If the petition had been returned by 12 o'clock he would have got time to sign it.

Mr. Mowbray : Can you tell me whether any of the gentlemen who signed the petition are coming before us to admit having done so ; and to state that it represents their views ?—I don't know whether they are.

You are aware, of course, that considerable weight has been attached in England to this petition ?—I cannot say, but I should think this was the case.

Do you think so still ?—Yes.

EUROPEAN PRACTITIONERS NOT ASKED TO SIGN.

Sir William Roberts : Was this petition sent to the European medical men in Bombay ?—Most of the European medical men are Government servants and I avoided all Government servants, whether Native or European, because I believed they were not at liberty to put their signatures to any petition against Government measures.

I believe the peon who took round the petition is not now in Bombay ?—I don't know. He was engaged by Mr. Horne, and when he had finished his work Mr. Horne paid him. I have since had no occasion to see him.

Lord Brassey : I suppose the trouble you took in reference to this petition was because you felt strongly in regard to the excessive use of opium ?—My opinion in that point is midway between the two. My opinion is that opium does harm in those cases where people cannot afford nutritious food. Where such food can be procured it keeps up a person, and counteracts the effects of opium.

Would you desire to see the same restriction placed upon alcohol as upon opium ?—Yes. Both are injurious, but different. While alcohol expends all its forces on certain organs of the system, in the case of opium it destroys the whole system ; it works more rapidly than alcohol.

Do you know how many medical men refused to sign the petition ?—No, but many refused.

So that as far as you could test the opinion of the profession would you say there was a wide division of opinion amongst them ?—I can't say that, because the petition went a long way and on that ground many who objected to opium might refuse to sign.

In answer to Sir James Lyall witness said he was not aware that the practice of selling wives and children for purposes of gain was known to exist amongst some of the low and degraded races of Indians.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

The Honourable Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, stated in the course of his evidence :—In the Bombay Presidency the poppy is not cultivated, nor is opium manufactured, and consequently what has to be considered is the system under which revenue is raised from opium. I have gone at some length into this matter in my "Note on the system of Excise management of Opium in the Bombay Presidency," dated 4th December 1893, which I have put in. In that note also are described the arrangements whereby Malwa opium is imported into British territory, as well as the arrangements adopted for enforcing the existing agreements in respect of opium with the Native States under the political control of the Bombay Government. With reference to the former of these heads—the export of Malwa opium through British territory—I understand this to mean foreign export of Malwa opium from Bombay after it has been imported from Malwa, as distinct from the import of similar opium for consumption in the British districts of the Presidency and the Native States under the political control of the Bombay Government. I give a statement of these exports for ten years from 1883-84. I further tender a similar statement of the exports from Malwa for consumption in British districts and Native States under the political control of the Bombay Government for the same periods. I submit a statement showing the consumption of licit opium in each district of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for ten years from 1883-84, and the totals are as under :—1883-84, 1,17,440 ; 1884-85, 1,27,371 ; 1885-86, 1,45,170 ; 1886-87, 1,50,434 ; 1887-88, 1,42,324 ; 1888-89, 1,48,295 ; 1889-90, 1,60,657 ; 1890-91, 1,36,115 ; 1891-92, 1,40,499 ; 1892-93, 1,27,010 ; The figures given include opium used for the manufacture of *chandul* and *madat*. I next append a statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium (*a*) in the crude form, and (*b*) for consumption in the form of *chandul* or *madat* smoking on the premises for a similar term. It will be seen that since 1888-89 the number of shops has been steadily lessened under head (*a*), while those under head (*b*) have ceased to exist except in the town and island of Bombay, and it may be mentioned that even there all such shops were closed on 1st August 1893.

FURTHER STATISTICS.

I also give a statement showing the annual consumption per head of population in each district of the Presidency, including Sind, for the same period. The amount for Bombay is 9 tolas. The deductions to be drawn from these statements are that while consumption is, as it always has been, largest in Gujarat, there has even there been since 1888-89 a general decrease all round, and it cannot fairly be said that the consumption per head is excessive in any district. I have completed 28¼ years' service as Assistant Collector, Under Secretary to Government, Collector, Secretary and Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, General and Financial Departments, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari. I am personally acquainted with all Gujarat (except the Panch Mahals), the Konkan districts of Ratnagiri and Thanna, the Deccan districts of Nasik, Poona and Khandesh, and the Belgaum district of the Southern Maratha Country. My experience is that in all the consumption of opium is general, but that it is largest in the districts of Gujarat. It is most common among Rajputs, Musalmans, Girasias, Kunbis, and Kolis. I cannot call to mind more than one or two instances where the consumption by individuals was excessive. I am of opinion that the moderate consumption of opium, in Gujarat especially, where the climate is very feverish, and during the hot weather and the monsoon trying and depressing, is beneficial to the consumer, particularly as regards the physical condition. With reference to the moral condition I do not remember any instance in which crimes of violence fraud, or the like have come before me as a Magistrate, which could be attributed directly to the use of opium. Alcohol is responsible for very much violent crime. Violent crime of course occurs in connection with the smuggling of opium. I am confident that the people of Gujarat generally consider the use of opium for non-medical purposes in every way beneficial and useful, that they in fact look on opium as a necessary of their life, as a stimulant, a sedative, and as a preventive of diseases of the bowels, and I am sure that not only would they not consent to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures, but that any such measures would lead to such discontent as to be a very serious political danger. Even with our present restrictions, which allow opium to be obtained in moderate quantities at a moderate price, it is impossible to repress extensive smuggling. With total prohibition the hand of every man in Gujarat would be against Government, organized opposition to such prohibition would everywhere successfully be set on foot, and a general feeling of bitterness against Government would be aroused.

PROHIBITION WOULD INVITE A GENERAL RISING.

In my opinion to prohibit the sale of opium in British India, except for medical purposes, would be to invite a general rising all over the country against what would be regarded, and in my mind justly regarded, as cruel and causeless oppression. The prohibition would be as useless in preventing consumption of opium as the closing of *chandul* and *madat* shops has been. It would be impossible to extend it to Native States, from which the opium must find its way into British territory. As showing how far help might be expected from the Native States in this Presidency, their non-acceptance of the rule recently introduced into British districts whereby two tolas of opium were made the legal quantity which might be possessed by an individual, may be noted. If they were averse from helping us in a comparatively small matter like that, what expectation could there be of help from them in such a business as total prohibition ? Money would not compensate them for the unpopularity they would incur with their own subjects.

ILLICIT CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN ENCOURAGED.

I am respectfully of opinion that a mistake was made in abolishing the system which prevailed up to last year, whereby the Commissioner of Opium fixed a minimum guaranteed revenue and selected the farmer. We thereby abolished one of the chief securities for obtaining the farmer's help in repressing illicit practices. I think a further mistake was made in abolishing houses licenced for the consumption of preparations of opium on the premises, inasmuch as Government are no longer able to exercise control and supervision over such houses, which as a matter of fact not only continue to exist as so-called 'clubs,' but have considerably increased in number. The moral certainty is, not that the consumption of licit opium has been diminished by that step, but that a strong stimulus has been given to the illicit consumption of larger quantities of opium, and that Government have lost and must continue to lose revenue unnecessarily. I think a third mistake was made in reducing the quantity of opium which might legally be possessed from ten tolas to two. It is distinctly oppressive in its action, inasmuch as while a man may legally possess 10 tolas in Kathiawar, the Mahi or Rewa Kanta States, the moment he crosses the border line into British territory he becomes a criminal, most frequently in ignorance of his offence till he is arrested and punished by our officers. It is further oppressive in that two tolas is a very small quantity for a man going on long journeys to have if he is a consumer of the drug. Believing as I do that a moderate use of opium by the native consumer in India is beneficial, I think Government ought to have control over what have been called "Opium dens," and that in the interests of their revenues they ought to avail themselves of all means to check illicit practices. I would therefore have what I regard as three false steps retraced, and the system restored to what it was before the changes above mentioned were made. Having regard to the policy which has hitherto been pursued with reference to the Native States and the engagements which have been entered into with them, it would be in the highest degree impolitic and even dangerous to attempt to terminate those engagements. I can conceive no ground on which such termination could be justified, equally, morally or legally.

HEAVY COMPENSATION TO NATIVE STATES.

I have very little doubt that the effect of prohibition on the finances of India would be bankruptcy. England would never dream of taxing herself to pay compensation to India. If India therefore had to pay the compensation, she would have to do it out of her own resources. How those are strained by the depreciation in silver it is needless to say. But to pay this compensation to Native States, to find the cost of preventive measures, to recoup her loss of revenue she would have to raise enormous taxation by other means. She cannot do it on the land—she cannot do it on salt—she cannot do it on liquor—she would not be allowed, even if she could thereby raise enough funds, to do it by re-imposing the import duties. To endeavour to gain some faint idea of the compensation which would be claimable by Native States, it is necessary to remember the heads under which they would claim, *viz.*, (*a*) the revenue which they derive from the drawback allowed on imports of opium into their States ; (*b*) the revenue they derive from their internal opium arrangements ; (*c*) the loss of prestige and popularity ; (*d*) the cost of the very large preventive establishments they would have to maintain if they kept honestly their engagements with the British Government to suppress the traffic in opium. As regards head (*a*) I give a statement showing the quantities of opium issued for consumption in the several Native States under the politicial control of the Bombay Government for the 10 years ending 1892-93 and the share of duty retainable by each. The average annual revenue realized during this term by the Native States was Rs. 2,41,000. Without allowing anything for progressive increase of revenue, the sum of Rs. 2,50,000 might safely be put down as the very lowest sum payable under this head. Under head (*b*) we have no information as to the revenue realized by the Native States in the shape of license fees for the privilege of selling opium, penalty duty &c., but if they follow the British practice this would come to about two lakhs more. This, however, is purely conjectural. Under head (*c*) I cannot venture to make an estimate. My belief is that no sum of money would be considered by the Native States as compensation for loss of prestige, and the hatred and unpopularity they would incur from their subjects, were they to agree to prohibition, and honestly to try to fulfil their obligation to the paramount power. The right of the paramount power to impose such obligation does not, having regard to our past transactions with these States, seem to me to exist. Under head (*d*) it is equally impossible to form an estimate. The territory of these States so interlaces with British territory, that in scores of cases they might have to entertain preventive establishments for single villages, and as the prevention would be bitterly resented on all hands, the establishment, if it were possible to secure them, would have to be highly paid and on a large scale

COMPENSATION OF NATIVE STATES BEYOND ESTIMATION.

Three out of the four heads under which I think compensation could justly be claimable, it is impossible to estimate for, so that it is useless for me to attempt to frame any total estimate of compensation which would have to be paid to the Native States under the politicial control of the Bombay Government. The cost of the necessary preventive measures, so far as British India is concerned, it is equally impossible to estimate, but that it would be enormous I may safely venture to say. It requires only a look at the map of this presidency to show that a very lengthy preventive line would have to be maintained on the frontier, and what a large number of minor preventive cordons would have to be drawn and kept up between the many foreign States lying within the frontier line and interlacing with British territory. To give some idea of the smuggling which goes on now under merely restrictive measures, I append a table showing for the last ten years the numbers of cases detected. Out of the total of 530 cases in 1892-93, all but 25 were cases of actual smuggling of opium.

THE REVENUE DERIVABLE FROM OPIUM.

From the next two statements I put it in will be gathered the revenue, so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, realized (*a*) from opium imported for subsequent export to places beyond the continent of India, and (*b*) from opium imported for consumption in the Bombay Presidency for the last ten years ending 1892-93. The examination of these shows that the average annual revenue was Rs. 2,23,00,000. Where from compensation for this loss of revenue to come ? It seems to me that if the Resolution of the House of Commons were to be acted upon, the main results would be—that we should hand over an enormous revenue to China, Persia, and Egypt ; that we should break our solemn treaties and pledges with our native feudatories and allies ; that we should deprive our own people, as far as we can, of what they, rightly so far as I can judge, regard as one of their highest benefits and most essential wants, and compel them to resort to alcohol or pernicious drugs such as *bhang* and *ganja* ; (4) that to emphasize and bring home to the people what would be generally regarded as oppressive tyranny, we should have further to impose on them additional taxation on an enormous scale to enable us to pay establishments to suppress the opium traffic ; (5) that we should thereby invite general discontent, hatred, and disloyalty throughout India, which would culminate in a rising compared to which the merely military mutiny of 1857 would be as child's play. We should get nothing in return beyond the knowledge that we had done our best, probably successfully, to destroy our Empire in India in order to satisfy the ignorant desires of a section of the English public. I have, by the orders of Government, to lay before you for such consideration as you may think they deserve, papers relating to a petition addressed in 1892 to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India by certain inhabitants of Poona, whose signatures are professedly attached thereto, in favour of closing the opium shops in that city. It will be seen from the investigation which was made into it by the City Magistrate of Poona, that the petition is not genuine, that all the alleged signatories deny that they signed, or authorized their signatures to be affixed to the petition, and that three of the signatories admit having signed a petition praying for the continuance of *chandul* shops.

Mr. Mackenzie was cross-examined at great length upon the outline of the history of the administration of opium, t submitted by him to the Commission on Monday. He said that any preventive measures regarding opium in Native States would be fraught with danger to both rulers and the ruled. The populace would regard the prohibition with aversion.

A BOGUS PETITION FROM POONA.

Mr. Mackenzie, at this stage, put in the papers relating to a petition addressed in 1892 to the Secretary of State for India, purporting to have been signed by certain inhabitants of Poona, in favour of closing the opium shops in the city. The petition was sent back by the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government for enquiry and report. An enquiry was instituted into the matter, and Mr. Mackenzie put in a summary of the proceedings of the enquiry, which resulted in the discovery of the fact that the signatures affixed to the petition were forgeries. The alleged signatories disowned their signatures, and disagreed with the views expressed in the document forwarded to the Sec

dens in the shape of clubs, which would increase illicit supply of opium, decreasing the revenue of the Government. In the year 1893-94 there were 500 cases of smuggling as against 399 in the previous year. The opium-eaters might be able to get more than two tolas of opium by degrees, by getting other people to buy it for them; but they were liable to prosecution for having in their possession more than two tolas of opium, which was a hardship upon them. If possible Government should legislate with regard to the clubs if the licensed shops were not allowed to be re-opened. The clubs were in some way temptations to some people. They should provide some sort of method to stop the people from visiting the clubs by providing some legal means for the people to satisfy their wants of opium, and by legislating against the clubs. In certain districts of the Native State, the restriction upon the limit of possessing two tolas of opium was considered unnecessary and greatly resented. The rule of possessing two tolas of opium was not in force in the Native States and in various parts of Gujarat. The restriction in British territory was too strict. He thought that the rules should be scarcely hard and fast ones. They would derive benefit if the tenders of respectable farmers were accepted.

In reply to Sir William Roberts, Mr. Mackenzie said that he had no experience about opium-smokers. His knowledge was only about the opium-eaters. There were some people who took kashamba, a preparation from opium.

THE CONSUMPTION IN BROACH.

In reply to Mr. Pease, Mr. Mackenzie said that the quantity of opium consumed in Broach was rather excessive; but there was special reason for it. Broach is a black-soil district. In the rainy season people were reduced to great physical distress. It is a most feverish district, and the death-rate is higher than any other district. The people suffered from bowel complaint in the rainy days, and they believed that opium was the best cure for it. They took opium more as a medicine than as a luxury. The use of opium was not considered injurious at all. The contractors were selected by the Commissioner and not by the Collector. Previously the contracts were put up to auction sale, and before that by minimum guaranteed system. People were fined for selling or possessing more than two tolas of opium, and sometimes sent to jail in default of paying the fine. This rule could not be extended beyond the British territories. The Native States would resent any such restriction. The Native States were not responsible for the enforcement of the rules prevalant in the British territories. A man was not allowed to go beyond the border line with more than two tolas of opium in his possession.

In reply to Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Mackenzie said that the shops were closed since August, 1893, and the persons responsible would say that the orders were carried out faithfully by the officials.

Mr. Mowbray: From some of the extracts of the evidence of the witnesses who came before us it appears that the shops are opened with the knowledge and connivance of Government? It is absolutely false. Shops are never opened with the knowledge or connivance of Government.

Mr. Mackenzie, continuing, said that so far as could be done, the rules regarding the closing of the shops were enforced as effectively as the law allowed.

Mr. Mowbray: You have told us that the closing of the shops would be a mistake. What is the reason of that? Because the clubs, substituted for the dens, would not be under Government supervision. If the licensed shops were re-opened people would be induced to go to the shops, which were under the control of Government.

Mr. Mowbray: If the licensing shops are opened what is there to prove that the people will discontinue to go to the clubs? There is nothing absolute to show that they will discontinue going to the dens, but I believe that if the licensed shops were continued the visitors to the dens would stop their visits through fear of detection or raid by the police on clubs, which are not at present under the control of the authorities.

DENS VS. SHOPS.

Mr. Mackenzie continued that if people believed that they were under the supervision of the police, and that they were doing a criminal act in visiting the clubs they would prefer to go to the shops which would prove attractive to them. The difficulty was that mischief was done by the closing of the shops. He begged to differ from the Collector of Customs with regard to the limitation of the two tolas of opium as the legal quantity which could be possessed by the people, but he admitted that Mr. James' opinion was always worth consideration. No strct rules could ever be enforced beyond British territories regarding the sale of opium. The Native States were not bound to accept the rules which were applicable in the British territories. Opium was not imported into India from other countries. Persia imported opium into India to be transhipped to China. It was not for Bombay but for the China markets. He was not aware that the opium from Persia was imported into Bombay to be transhipped to the Straits Settlements. Mr. Mackenzie then gave the figures of revenue from opium during the past few years, which showed that there was a distinct decrease in the revenue from opium.

In reply to Mr. Haridass Mr. Mackenzie said that alcohol was more injurious than opium. There was no necessity for increasing the rules against opium, which were already sufficiently strict. He did not oppose alcohol altogether, but was opposed to its excessive use. Any stricter measures on opim nwould spread discontent amongst the people.

Mr. Haridas: Do you think that stricter measures are required in regard to spirituous liquor?—I do not think that stricter measures are required in any case. Ample measures are already taken in both cases.

In answer to Mr. Fanshawe, witness said that he agreed with certain remarks made by Mr. James Monro, who was examined before the Commission at Calcutta. He never knew of any instance in which crime was attributed to opium. He had not heard that to supply his want of opium a man had committed theft or any act of violence. What he knew was that such crimes were sometimes attributed to the excessive use of alcohol.

THE COLLECTOR OF POONA.

Mr. W. Porteous, I.C.S., Collector of Poona, stated. My service extends over 26 years. During that time I have served as Assistant Collector or Collector in all the districts of the Northern Division of the Presidency. As Collector of Salt Revenue and Continental Customs I have, at different times, travelled over the whole of the Northern Frontier Line, and visited every part of any importance from Broach to the extreme southern limit of the district of Kanara. From 1874 to 1878 I served under the Government of India in the Province of Mysore. I served as Asistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner (Assistant Collector or Collector) in three of the eight districts which make up the Province, and in other capacities I visited, on duty, the head-quarters of four of the remaining five districts. Throughout my service I have spent on an average four to five months of each year in the interior of the districts to which I belonged, living in tents among the people. The consumption of opium by the different races of people among whom I have thus served has never forced itself upon my notice. I knew, as it was my duty to know, that opium was consumed, but I looked upon and look upon the use of it as I look upon the use of alcoholic liquors by the European community. I have always looked upon opium when taken in moderation as a temporary and harmless exhilarant, just as I look upon wine and malt liquors and spirits when taken in moderation as temporary and harmless exhilarants. I have often heard it said of a man that he was an opium-eater, the phrase being meant as a stigma upon the man; but I have always looked upon the phrase as more or less equivalent to the phrase "he drinks," when used of the European. This phrase invariably conveys the meaning that the person, of whom it is said, drinks more or less to excess; and by an "opium-eater," the phrase being used disparagingly, I understand a man who consumes opium more or less to excess.

MORAL AND PHYSICAL EFFECTS.

As regards the effects of the consumption of opium on the moral condition of the people, I consider that, speaking generally, it has none. If the question be meant to involve the more particular question, whether the consumption of opium deadens the moral sense, and leads the consumer to commit petty offences, which otherwise he would not commit, I answer in the negative. As regards the effect of the consumption of opium on the physical condition of the people, my experience is, that taken in moderation it has no deleterious effects. Taken to excess it renders a man idle, listless, and unfit for work; but it does not render him troublesome to the police, or a nuisance to his neighbours or the public. I have known, however, few instances of excessive consumption. I have never had to discharge a clerk or a servant because he was "an opium-eater," that is to say, a consumer of opium to excess, and I cannot recollect that I have ever had to discharge a peon for this reason. My opinion as to the disposition of those of the people of India whom I know in regard to the use of opium for non-medical purposes is this:—The bulk of them do not use opium, and their attitude is one of indifference to those who do. Those who use it to excess are looked down upon.

THE COST OF PROHIBITION.

The people would not bear willingly either in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures. If the cost of such measures was by any possibility to be adjusted with the imposition of taxation, the bulk of the people of the Poona district, *if left to themselves*, would probably not care very much whether prohibitive measures were introduced or not, but there would be a large and discontented minority. In my opinion the sale of opium in British India, except for medical purposes, should certainly not be prohibited. So to prohibit it would be an error fraught with the gravest political consequences. As I have said, the people of the district of Poona—and I take Poona as a type of a district where the consumption is small—would probably, if left to themselves, accept the position and say nothing. But the people would not be left to themselves. If prohibition were to be enforced, the motives of Government would be misrepresented to them, and put before them in every light but the true one. The result would be such as no thinking man who knew the country could venture safely to forecast. Prohibition could not be extended to the Native State with which I am familiar.

I consider total prohibition to be impracticable, and I have no change to suggest in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic, and for raising revenue therefrom. The present system works well, although I am not yet convinced that the abolition of the minimum guaranteed vend system will turn out in all districts to have been prudent.

MISSIONARY EVIDENCE.

The Rev. D. C. Fox, M.A., stated: I have been in India over twenty-one years. I have been pastor of the Native Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Poona for several years. My attention has been called to the use of opium among the people for some time past. For a year and a-half I have looked up the matter carefully in Poona. A part of my work is in a locality called Bhungihutte, among a community of sweepers. There are many cases among the men and some among the women and many among the children who use it. I have also visited the opium shops and smoking dens in the city of Poona many times. I find the men, with very few exceptions, began the use of opium for the purposes of lust. I talked with a large number at different times and in different places, and they give this as the reason for beginning its use. The common cause among the women is that of disease, especially diarrhœa and dysentery. The effect of its use physically, mentally and morally, are evil. This is admitted by those who use it almost without exception. The degree of the evil physical effects varies according to the constitution of the opium user, the amount of food he can obtain, and its nutritiousness. The evil effects are much more apparent in those who have used it for a long time and have used it in large quantities. It is difficult to measure the mental and moral effects. But from careful observation I am satisfied that the use of opium is damaging. This is especially true morally. They seem unable or unwilling to grasp the truths of morality so as to be influenced by them.

ALLEGED INCRIMINATORY STATEMENTS BY OPIUM-EATERS.

They are habitual liars, and, so far as I know, the men are without exception immoral. In conversation with the men they admit this. And this is the charge made by their neighbours. The users of opium are ashamed of the habit. They freely admit that it is degrading, that they are slaves. There is a universal feeling among those who do not use it that its use is a disgrace and is debasing. Once the habit is formed the user must have his usual quantity of opium. Without it he is in a most miserable condition, entirely unfit for any kind of work. His legs cramp, water runs from his eyes and nose, and he has great difficuty in breathing. I have never found one man or woman who had broken off the habit, though with few exceptions they all express the desire to be saved from it. The smoking dens in Poona city, which were closed by Act of Government on the 31st of July, 1893, are still in operation. They claim now to be conducted on the principle of clubs. In January, 1894, in one room eight feet wide by ten long I found sixteen men smoking opium. I visited the dens before the Act went into operation, and I have visited them since. The same places are used for the same purpose. In one room, at 8 o'clock at night, I found a native policeman. He said he had stepped in to have a chat. That the known relation of Government to the opium traffic is an encouragement to the people to use it there can be no doubt. The feeling among the people is that Government not only approves its use, but desires them to use it. But the more intelligent know that Government is only seeking a revenue, and they speak in strong terms of contempt of its relation to the business. From careful enquiry I do not think there is the least reason to apprehend a rebellion by the opium users. The disaffected and evil-minded class of the people could be incited to rebel on this question as they can be on any other similar question. But that the opium eaters and smokers will rebel there is not the least fear.

THE CREDIBILITY OF THE WORDS OF "HABITUAL LIARS."

Sir James Lyall interrogated the witness at considerable length as to how it was opium-eaters should be willing to tell him they were criminals. If they were habitual liars, how was it that he believed their statements in regard to this particular question?

Witness: I judge they told me the truth, because their statements were confirmed by their neighbours and by their general manner of life.

Answering Sir William Roberts, he said that the use of opium was often begun to enable men to enjoy lust more fully. Many consumers, including some Brahmins, admitted this. The reason that he had only studied the question for the last eighteen months was that previous to that time he was the pastor of a European church, and was, therefore, not brought so much into contact with low-class natives. He wished to see the use both of alcohol and opium abolished.

Questioned by Lord Brassey, witness adhered to his statement that he believed the "habitual Liars" when they told him that they took opium for purposes of lust.

Lord Brassey: Why.

Witness: Because they were supported by the statements of their neighbours.

Lord Brassey: Do you think that the testimony of neighbours on such a matter is of any value?

Witness: Yes.

Lord Brassey: I am very much surprised that you should hold such views.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Thomas Blaney stated: I have an experience in Bombay extending over 47 years, and I have had a very extensive practice amongst all classes of the community. I have found that opium is generally used very moderately. Of all the hundreds and thousands of natives I have seen taking it I have never seen them taking doses of more than three or four grains. It is a domestic remedy, and is generally commenced for the relief of aches or pains. I was coroner of Bombay for 17 years, during which time I held inquests on 463 persons who had committed suicide by means of opium, and 44 were due to accidents from the same cause, but in no case have I held an inquest on a person who had died of starvation from the use of opium. I have known opium given to children, but have never seen any ill-effects from it. Natives, both adults and children, can tolerate larger doses of opium than Europeans. While I know of cases of occasional excess I have never known of a case of the habitual immoderate use of opium. The drug has a similar effect on those who take it moderately as tea. I could count the opium-eaters who go to excess on my fingers. It is not difficult for a consumer of opium to give it up. I have known of many cases of its being discontinued upon my recommendation. So far as I am aware, opium has had no injurious effect on the morals of the people. I am very strongly of opinion that the abolition of the use of opium in this country would be a very great deprivation, and it would be very greatly destructive to health and life. There is nothing in the world that could displace opium for the purpose of service as a domestic remedy.

By Mr. Fanshawe: I have had no experience of opium-smoking.

A FORMER DEWAN'S TESTIMONY

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, C.I.E., late Dewan of Cutch and Baroda, Fellow of the University of Bombay, and formerly a Mamlatdar and District Deputy Collector in Gujarat, residing in Poona, stated:—I am personally acquainted with the Native State of Cutch; the province of Gujarat, including the Boroda State; and with that portion of Kathiawar which forms the Amreli Division of the Baroda State. Much opium is consumer in the provinces, particularly in Cutch, Kathiawar, the northern districts of Gujarat. The use is not confined to any one class of the people, all classes use it, the Rajputs and Charans more than others. Opium is taken in moderation by the people of these provinces. The bulk of the people use it moderately. The effect of opium on the physical condition of those who use it in moderation is beneficial. Opium checks incontinence and crime. One does not hear of brutality and self-degradation resulting from the use of the drug. Opium does not cause nerve or brain affections. Opium eaters are steady and devoted to their pursuits. The above is true of a moderate use of the drug. Excessive indulgence leads to the enfeeblement of the body and mind. It makes a man dull, lazy and impotent. A man who takes opium habitually cannot easily leave off the habit, or do his daily work well without taking his dose at the appointed hour. The people of the districts I am acquainted with would certainly feel sorely aggrieved at prohibition and regard it as an act of oppression, if deprived of opium except for medicinal purposes. Many who are not addicted to it use the drug in their own ways as medicine. It is common to administer it, mixed with other drugs, to infants. Rajputs, cultivators, Charans and certain other classes at marriages and such like occasions entertain their guests and friends with opium. On these occasions opium is as indispensable as the marriage feast at weddings.

PROHIBITION A DESPOTIC MEASURE.

In British districts I have no doubt but that an impost for prohibitive measures would be very unpopular, the more so as it would be imposed for a purpose which the people would regard as despotic. And, too, there is at present no room for further taxation. If funds must be raised, they would not feel so much an indirect tax, say a duty on Manchester cloth, as a direct one. The vexation to the people, hindrance at trade, and extortion attendant on prohibitive measures are also matters worthy of consideration. I am of opinion that the sale of opium, except for medicinal purposes, should not be prohibited either in British or Native territory. As regards the Native States, the Chiefs would, I feel convinced, never consent to such a measure; and if the British Government insisted on their adopting it, they would regard the act as arbitrary and as a breach of faith.

The present system is well calculated to serve its purpose, viz., to raise a revenue and prevent illicit traffic in opium. I am unable to suggest any change.

Witness further volunteered the statement that he had never known a case of a child or wife being sold for opium.

REMARKABLE STATEMENTS BY MR. PRAUTCH.

Rev. A. W. Prautch stated:—I have lived in India nine and a half years, during four of which I was actively engaged as a colporteur of Scriptures and tracts among the Natives, thus coming in close contact with all classes. I speak the Marathi and Hindustani languages and understand colloquial Gujarati. Eight years ago I first visited an opium shop, since then I have visited opium-smoking shops and also shops where crude opium is sold by weight, in Bombay, Poona, Surat, Sholapur, Akola, Tanna, Kurla, Bhiwndi, Igatpuri and Lucknow. I made it a point always to converse with the opium users (smokers and eaters) and find out all I could regarding the physical and moral effects and their views and opinions on the habit. Since 1890 I have visited and taken strangers to the smoking shops more than 100 times, acting as translator in nearly every case. I base my evidence on the above experience. The opium smokers all admit that the habit is bad and that it ought to be stopped and that it would be very good if it was stopped. Every smoker considers it disgraceful. One year ago I was invited to visit the opium-smoking shops in Bombay, by Mr. Madden, who had made an apointment with Mr. Rustomji Pestonji Jehangir, Chief Opium Inspector. We visited four or five shops, found them crowded. Mr. Rustomji undertook to show that the anti-opiumists had overstated the facts, and I undertook to show that they had understated the evil. Our plan was to enter into conversation with a group of from ten to thirty smokers, then Mr. Rustomji would ask, "How would you like to have the smoking closed and what would happen?" usually a chorus of voices would say, "We would die," "Our blood is dried up," "We must have opium," etc. Then I would put the question in another way, stating that as nearly all present have been in jail what did they do then? Did you die? and if there would be a lock on the door to-morrow morning, what would you do? They said "This is true, in jail we get no opium and live, and if the door was locked we would learn to do without it and it would be good for us;" and then we would hear of their former prosperity and present ruin through opium. In Mr. Rustomji's presence I asked regarding the statement I had always heard that many began the use of opium to stimulate sexual vice. This was generally admitted with the qualification that after a year or two the user becomes "useless" or "dried up." The conversations varied, but in every instance the smokers condemned the habit, pronounced it bad, and expressed sorrow that they were smokers. Many opium smokers told me that they learned to smoke opium in the houses of prostitutes, a large number stated in a shameless way that they began to use opium "to increase their sexual endurance." And all but a small proportion when questioned admitted that their reason for beginning the use opium was to stimulate their vile passions. The exceptions stated that companions and friends first taught them, and not more than fifty of the thousands spoken to said they began in order to deaden the pain of some ailment, usually chest complaints.

"EMACIATED WRECKS."

I have met well dressed smokers and those who had scarcely a rag on to cover their nakedness. I met those who were bright and intelligent in conversation and those so dull that they would only mumble a few disconnected words. I have met those who were robust and also emaciated wrecks, and those of all grades between these extremes. Several times as I sat down in opium dens, old smokers have laid their hands gently on my shoulder or arm and begged me not to begin to smoke opium but to look at their condition, and perhaps he would call on several to confirm his statement that opium was ruinous, and they would give me their history or point to some dirty wretch and tell how wealthy he once was. But on assuring them I had no intention to smoke but that my desire was to stop the opium right from the growth, and that I came for information, I was blessed by these poor degraded opium smokers. One man said: "The stopping of opium may kill me, but look at the benefit to those who will not learn. This is a good work." During these several hundred visits to opium shops, never once was I insulted or rudely spoken to or treated with contempt or treated with indifference, but always as a friend. Every smoker approved of stopping opium. Their usual statement was, "It will be well for us if opium is stopped, but as long as we can get it we must have it," and often "How will Government give up the Revenue?" When the order was issued to close the opium-smoking shops on July, 31st, 1893, I was thanked by over fifty opium smokers.

AMATEUR DETECTIVE WORK.

Several times when I drove in hired carriages in Bombay the drivers turned to me and said, "That was a good work to stop the *chandul* shops." But after a few weeks, as I went about my mission work, persons would stop me and tell me new smoking shops are again opened and volunteered to show them to me, and in every case the opium department was mentioned as knowing about it. I have had more than twenty persons inform me of this. At intervals I visited these illicit opium-smoking shops, open contrary to Government order, but with the knowledge of the opium department. In order to disguise the crime the Natives were taught to call them "Ke-lubs" (clubs), but in every case I found that there was no membership fee. No charge towards the room rent, or smoking lamps, or matting, &c., that the pipes were all owned by the "manager of the clubs" i.e. owner of the shop. That any opium smoker could go into any one of these "clubs," pay for as much opium as he wanted and smoke it there. That the owner of the shop (or manager of the club) made two annas profit on every tola of prepared opium he sold, and this was his reason for selling. The number of these new kind of smoking shops was variously stated at from 30 to 60 in Bombay. The most open defiant illustration of the conducting of these unlicensed illegal smoking shops occurred between December 23rd, 1893, and Jan. 2nd, 1894, at the Mahomedan Fair at Mahim within the Municipal limits of Bombay, when three opium smoking shops and one *kusumba* (opium-drinking) shop were kept open for the public with Opium Department Police stationed near them, keeping the ordinary Police from interfering and stopping these illegal shops. It is my experience that the giving of small quantities of opium to quiet children—regularly dosing them—is all but universal in India. It has the sanction of Government in that Balla-golia (children's pills) are advertised to be sold only by licensed opium vendors by order of Government. This unnatural stupor in which a child is kept can only be hurtful to its physical or mental development, and there is no doubt in my mind but that many vicious traits in older persons are directly due to opium-dosing in childhood. A case of blindness in a child came to my notice in February 1893. I wrote about it at the time in the "Banner of Asia," (quoted in full). The Tanna District is considered very malarious because the chief crop is rice.

NOT A PROPHYLACTIC.

I have made diligent inquiries from the villagers and ever I heard the surprising statement put forth that opium was considered as a preventative cure for fever. I have never met one Native who even hinted that it might be good for fever and when questioned as to whether they ever used opium for fevers the answer invariably was "No." I have made inquiries of the Free Church Dispensary at Tanna. During 1893 12,615 patients (aggregating 36,436 visits) were treated, of these over half were suffering from fever. The Doctor uses opium as a drug *but never for fever*. When asked if during his fourteen years of medical practice in this District he ever heard of Natives using opium for fever, he said, he never had. My experience leads me to the firm conviction that the stoppage of opium would be considered a blessing by the Natives and none would be more thankful than the users themselves.

Questioned by Mr. Fanshawe, witness said that he always took the statements of opium-smokers very cautiously.

Mr. Fanshawe: Have you been asked by the Opium Department to assist them in stopping illegal sales? Yes, two weeks ago.

That was the first time? Yes.

Had you any conversation with the Collector? Yes, two weeks ago.

Mr. Mowbray: Have your allegations against the Opium Inspector come before a court of law? No, but they will come before the court on the 20th of this month.

Lord Brassey: What you have seen amongst the criminal classes is not to be taken as a general rule? The opium habit tends to create criminals.

MORE ABOUT THE POONA PITITION.

Lord Brassey: Have you anything to tell us respecting the Poona petition? Yes, I got it up myself. I am surprised at the diligence of the Customs Department in suppressing anti-opium evidence. That petition is *bona fide*. I have sent to-day to get a fac similie of it which was printed two years ago. I will hand it in to-morrow. The petition was written by a man named Shunker, and I personally got nearly all the signatures to it myself. It was signed in my presence, and the only man who refused to sign stated as a reason that he was under Government.

Lord Brassey: To the best of your knowledge and belief the signatures were genuine? Yes.

Mr. Pease: When did you first known that the petition had been made the subject of Government enquiry? Two hours ago.

Mr. Fanshawe: Are you well known in Poona? Yes.

Witness: I should like to make a further statement. I understand that Mr. Slater on Tuesday stated that the Oriental Life Assurance Cympany stated that there was no case in which an insurance policy had been refused because of opium. I should like to put in a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* of February 10, which publishes a case which went against them in the High Court in which they refused to pay a policy because the deceased took opium. I have also a copy of a prospectus issued by the Insurance Society giving the total number of policies in force as 14,967. I should like to ask Mr. Slater how it is he said in evidence that his Society insured 20,000 lives.

Lord Brassey: If you will hand in the papers, we will let Mr. Slater see them, and ask him for an explanation.

The papers were handed round, and Mr. Prautch left the witness-box.

Mr. Fanshawe: This witness has made a direct attack on a Government official and a Government department. I think it only right that we should hear what the department has to say.

On the suggestion of Lord Brassey it was ordered that Mr. Prautch's statement should be sent to the department concerned for their opinions upon it.

A VOICE FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. E. M. Gordon, Missionary, Christian Mission, Mungeli, Central Provinces, stated for the past foue years I have been interested in the opium question and have made observation on all occasions. During 1890 I frequently visited the opium-smoking dens in Bombay, and was repeatedly told by opium-smokers that they first acquired the habit in order to increase the sexual appetite. Since 1891 my work has brought me into close contact with the people of the Bilaspore district, Central Provinces. Opium-eating and smoking is not common in this district. The habit of consuming opium is considered contemptible, and it is an insult to ask a man if he takes opium. The common word for opium is *amal*, which, according to Bate's Hindi Dictionary, means *intoxication*. 100 per cent of the non-Christian native children in Bilaspore district are fed with opium from a few days after birth until they are able to sit up or walk. Opium is given to children twice a day. The quantity is increased with the growth of the child. If the opium is suddenly discontinued, the child will not sleep, and suffers from diarrhœa. Fever is very prevalent in the Bilaspore district, especially during the monsoons and shortly after. I have never heard of opium being used as a remedy for prevention against fever. On making enquiries I find that Indian nurses frequently give opium to the children of European parents, in order that the children may not be troublesome. In 1889 my niece was drugged with opium by her Indian nurse. The child's parents were unable to arouse the babe, and finally had to consult a doctor. He declared that the child had been overdosed with opium, and with difficulty he succeeded in arousing the babe.

A NATIVE SCHOOL MASTER RUNS DOWN THE DRUG.

Mr. S. C. Kanaga Ratnam, B.A., Assistant Master, L. M. S. High School, Belgaum, said:—I am a native of Jaffna. I take great interest in the opium question, as it has a close bearing on the moral progress of the Indian community, and I have given my special attention to it. It is my firm conviction that opium is injurious to man physically, mentally, and morally. The Tamils and the people of South India regard opium as poison, and look down upon both opium-eaters and opium-smokers with the utmost contempt. Opium-smoking is considered more deleterious than opium-eating. The use of this drug is so much condemned by public opinion that no one would like to be known as having anything to do with opium. Those who use opium are more or less emaciated in form, and lead miserable lives. Life is a burden to them, and they are known and treated as the wrecks of society. The Tamil word for opium is aphin, and it is a significant fact that one of the most contemptuous and meanest terms that can be applied to a man is aphini (an opium user), an aphini being always supposed to be a careless, indolent, silly, physical wreck and moral coward. I regard opium most injurious, inasmuch as it saps the life of any habitual consumer and renders him less active, and deadens his moral faculties. If opium eaters are less injurious to society than those who use alcohol, it is because the former have less life left in them than the latter. They suffer from want of will, and are really too weak to do any harm. The missionaries in this country come into closer contact with, and are better informed of, the natives of this country and their attitude towards the opium question than any other Europeans, and the evidence the majority of them have given before you is exactly what the masses of the people say on the question. Sometime ago a native of Belgaum and a friend of mine, who has lived with me sometime, began to take opium in small doses. Gradually his craving for opium increased, until it culminated in a sad event. One day he brought two pice worth of opium and kept the poison at home, a portion of which his only daughter of three years old took and ate. This took place on a morning, and the child died the same evening. The same day the father in deen agony resolved he would more take opium, but has not yet got over this habit to which he has become a slave. There are about a thousand confirmed opium-eaters and one hundred opium-smokers in Belgaum, and their number is no doubt increasing day by day.

UNANIMITY OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST OPIUM DESTROYED BY THE COMMISSION.

Man Sukh Lal, acting editor, *Banner of Asia*, said:—For ten years I was an officer of the Salvation Army, and in that capacity have spent six and a-half years in India. I now am an acting editor of the *Banner of Asia*. I have carefully conversed with hundreds of Indians upon this subject, and can fearlessly say that the feeling of the entire community is firmly against alcohol and opium. Until the appointment of this Commission the harmfulness of opium was never disputed by the Indian people; but the idea has got about that if opium be stopped, then taxation will increase, and alcohol be more largely used. I regard the plea that alcohol will take the place of opium as an unsound argument upon the part of those who make it, because I think that diligent research will show that most of those Europeans who foster the alarm about alcohol do not themselves abstain from alcohol, and, probably, will be the first to oppose any measures for the prohibition of alcoholic liquor for India, which the a Total Abstinence party may and undoubtedly will introduce. I am for the abolition of the liquor traffic by local option. I have paid special attention to smoking of opium, because smoking-dens follow in the wake of the ordinary opium-stalls,—because they enable the Government to sell more of the drug. An opium-dealer informed me that men who are content to eat two annas spice of opium (which has a bitter taste) will smoke twelve annas worth in the same amount of time. It is more luxurious. The smoking-dens bring in a great profit to Government.

SUGGESTED SUBSTITUTIONS FOR THE OPIUM REVENUE.

I beg to suggest one or two ways by which this deficit might be met, although with regard to the anticipated loss of revenue I do not think that the onus of finding a substitute should be put upon the Anti-Opium party but upon those financial experts who are paid to raise revenue, not by morally indefensible means, but by morally as well as commercially profitable measures. The bulk of this could be raised by an almost imperceptible tax of ¼ per cent. upon all ocean-borne commerce leaving British ports. This commerce has been recently estimated at 1,200,000,000 pounds per annum. A tax of one-quarter per cent. (that is to say a little under 2½ farthings in the pound) upon this amount would yied an annual revenue of three million pounds. The tax though so slight is hardly to be felt by the mercantile world would be more than compensated by the friendly relationship with China which the abolition of the opium traffic would make possible—thus opening the way for a more extensive trade in British goods with that vast nation. If this were not sufficient a further and substantial amount might be raised by taxing an article of luxury which is extensively used all over India, but which is not in any sense of the word a food—i. e., the betel nut and pan leaf which the people chew. The present price of this article is absurdly low.

FUTURE PROSPERITY DEPENDENT ON PROHIBITION.

In this way India would combine with Britain to abolish the cultivation of the poppy except for medicine, and so ensure the future prosperity of the Empire. If there be any one class of Indian people who are said to use opium and yet are physically strong, it will be found that their strength is due to causes other than opium. They are strong *in spite of opium* and not as a result of it. Take an illustration. Britain is said to be the mightiest power in the world, and no doubt she is. Yet in Britain, according to Dr. Norman Kerr's estimate, 50,000 persons every year die directly from strong drink; Sir Archibald Allison, author of the *History of Europe* and Sheriff Principal of Glasgow, stated that in that city alone 30,000 persons nightly went to bed intoxicated; in London, 70,000; one person in every forty in the British Isles is a drunkard, one in forty a pauper, one in every hundred a criminal, chiefly from one cause: the cause that, according to Sir James Hannen, is behind seventy-five out of every 100 divorce cases. Dare anybody attribute England's greatness to the fact that drink is the national vice? I think not. England's power is, in spite of her drunkenness, and the same is true of India's people and opium. I am prepared to conduct the members of this Commission around Bombay and to give them an opportunity of hearing from the lips of the ordinary populace the truth of what I have stated about the harmfulness of opium, the dread of it which respectable people have, and their anxiety to keep it from their own children. The Commission to choose their own interpreters, to name the localities to be visited, and to ask any questions they may think fit. The only stipulation I make is, that the time of the visit be not made known to any Government officials, and that no employes of the Opium Department be allowed to accompany the party.

VISITING THE OPIUM CLUBS.

On Monday, the 18th of December, 1893, I, in the company of two missionaries, paid a visit to some of these "clubs." The first one we entered was in the same building as the previous licensed opium den, but upstairs instead of on the ground floor. The entrance to the room in which we found the smokers was so small that one had to stoop almost double, and on the inside we saw eight men reclining for the opium smoke. Three opium lamps were burning and two men were in the act of smoking. We asked them whether there were any more of these clubs, and they shook their heads, saying: "We know not." But when one of our party offered four annas (six pence) to any man who would take us round to few of them, a man jumped up and said: "Come on, then, I'll show you." We went with him and with many an area of two hundred yards visited six other dens in which the same thing was going on. In every place we introduced ourselves as missionaries, and asked the smokers to give us their real opinions as to the use of opium. They did so, and were absolutely undivided in their vigorous condemnation of the opium use and traffic, saying: "If the opium trade were stopped, we would be compelled to do without it, but now that it is so easy of access, we cannot abstain from it." It is my belief that if this vile trade in poison be longer upheld, then there will assuredly be a fearful retribution for the English-speaking races by the subtle encroachment of the opium habit upon them. First, the wealthy and idle, and ultimately the poorer classes, will succumb to this insidious plague. These words are the outcome of an inward conviction as the result of personal observation and thought, and I feel constrained to add my voice in warning to those thoughtless persons who, for the sake of revenue, are willing to submit to the organised debauchment of two splendid nations—India and China—and through them the ultimate devastation of the whole world.

In the cross-examination by Mr. Fanshawe, witness said there was as much reliance to be placed on the statements of Natives as of Europeans. He thought that the statements made to him at the dens by smokers were worthy of credence.

Answering Mr. Haridass, witness said his statement was the outcome of very grave consideration on his part. He had not read any other evidence in order not to be prejudiced.

OFFICIAL PRESSURE.

Before leaving the chair, witness made the following statement:—It is my firm conviction that many people would be glad to come and speak against the traffic, but what we have called rightly or wrongly "official pressure" deters them from doing so. When a man, who has been speaking against it, is asked to come and give evidence before the Commission, he says: "For God's sake don't mention my name." There is a fear of the Government, because the people know that the Government is the dealer in the drug. If any real genuine opinion of the populace is produced to show that I am wrong, I shall be happy to withdraw any statement I have made I find to be false.

EVIDENCE OF A BRAHMIN.

Pundit Ganesh Anant Bhide stated:—I am an inhabitant of Kihim, near Alibag, in the Bombay Presidency, and have resided in the city of Bombay for fourteen years, and during that time I have been a professional teacher of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarathi and Mathematics. By the members of the Hindu community to which I belong the taking of opium in any form, except through a medical man, and as medicine, is considered to be a very disreputable thing. When we wish to insult a man, a very sure way of doing so is to call him "aphubaj" (that is, opium drunkard). Nobody ever attaches any truth to the statements of an opium-eater or smoker, and he is regarded by young and old as a contemptible person. Fever and other complaints are common among us, and we are acquainted with many Native remedies for such complaints, but I never have known an instance in which opium was used as a protection against fever or as a remedy for any other common disease. Some of the reasons for which people of my country take opium are: (1) for the supposed pleasure of abnormal sexual indulgence; (2) in order to forget some great trouble, such as the death of a dear relative, etc.; (3) by learning the habit from one's associates and taking it merely for the sake of sociability; (4) for the purpose of committing suicide. For the last five years I have been a frequent visitor to the licensed opium-smoking houses in this city. Though my people consider it to be a shameful thing to enter such places, still, in the interests of truth and in order to ascertain the real facts, I have made these places a rather special matter of study. I have conversed with the greatest freedom with thousands of opium slaves, and have looked into their miserable condition.

'OPIUM BRINGS SHAME.'

Some have wept when speaking to me of their moral and physical ruin, caused by the opium drug; others have expressed a fervent desire to be freed from the habit, and have begged me to give them some kind of medicine which would enable them to give up the use of opium; all without exception have denounced the drug and the traffic, even when the opium pipe was in their mouths. Opium brings shame. Respectable and young (new) opium consumers are always ashamed if they be called Aphubaja. Every one shrinks at that name. If in a family a son uses opium in any shape, then he does it very secretly, and he always tries that none should know about it. If the father smokes or eats opium he also has the same idea. I suppose opium to be far more dangerous than alcohol, although alcohol is also very bad. Alcohol makes a man noisy and turbulent, and the effects of liquor are quickly seen. It increases adultery. I once heard in an opium den from an opium smoker's lips, that he sold his wife for Rs. 20 in order to get necessary articles for himself. This I heard in the presence of one or two persons. Hinduism speaks very strongly against intoxicants of all kinds. I never saw or heard or read any one offering to God opium. And other religions of India also speak against intoxicants. And so I come to the conclusion that opium is morally, religiously and physically bad, and it is a desirable thing that its sale except for the medical purposes should be prohibited.

By Lord Brassey: I should like to see this religious prohibition extended to legal prohibition.

By Mr. Fanshawe: I have verified at least six cases of adultery which were due to the opium habit.

Mr. Fanshawe: If as you say opium smokers are not to be believed, why should we believe the extraordinary statement of the man who declared he had sold his wife for it?—Well, we did not investigate the statement he made, but we believed it.

THE CIVIL SURGEON OF THANA.

Surgeon-Major K. K. Kirtikar, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Thana, stated: My observations apply to men of all classes in Bombay, Sind, and the Thana District, and chiefly to the Hindus and Mahomedans. A moderate use of opium does not in any way prejudicially affect the moral and physical condition of the user. The latter is often improved; at any rate, if the user is subject to, or has been a sufferer from, any kind of bowel or chest complaint previous to contracting the opium habit, he is enabled by the habitual use of opium to shake off these ailments, and lead a comfortable life, and, moreover, earn his livelihood. It is a slander to even suggest that moderate consumers of opium have no moral stamina. The abuse of opium in any case, whether as a luxury or as a necessity, has decidedly a damaging effect on the body, and the mind becomes enfeebled. Opium is used as a prophylactic in many diseases, especially those of the chest and bowels. In all kinds of neuralgia, especially the headache caused by malarial poisoning, opium is very valuable. When habituals use opium judiciously they show no bad consequences on their system as the results of such use. But among men who use opium in excess, diseases of the intestinal canal, of kindneys, and of the mind are prevalent.

It is not difficult for an opium-eater under restraint to shake off his habit, as, for instance, when an opium-eater is a prisoner in jail. If opium is withheld from the people of the country, to a certainty the use of alcohol would increase; or people would go in for bhang or ganja. Alcohol is already on the increase in this country. Among men who use opium moderately the drug tends to sharpen the intellect and makes a man talkative. It seldom, if ever, interferes with the consumer's ability to conduct his business. The excessive use of opium in children, in such quantities as send them off to sleep the whole day long, causes emaciation, bowel disorders, and loss of sight by producing opacity of the cornea. Native mothers administer a preparation called bal goli to keep them quiet. It does

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHEN an admirer of the old flogging days of the early part of the century growls out that "Discipline has gone to the dogs, sir, since I was an ensign," what then? Could the choleric veteran point to any section of the community where discipline—as he understands it—has not gone to the dogs? We doubt it. A very great change has come over our national life of late years, a change begotten of universal education, which has enabled men to study and think for themselves, and we think it speaks volumes for the ability and tact of the officers, and common sense and self-control of the soldiers, that these outbreaks are few and unimportant. Periods of transition are difficult and dangerous. We are passing now through a transition stage of the very greatest importance, the transition from the discipline of brute force to the discipline which has its basis in a rational acknowledgment that the control of the majority by the few is essential to the well-being of a State. Soldiers are taught by firm handling that military law must be respected and implicitly obeyed, and indiscipline such as that reported from Chatham must be firmly dealt with. But because the soldier of to-day thinks and reasons more than did his predecessor, we need not necessarily fear that he will come to a wrong conclusion. His thinking at all is an advantage, provided we can teach him how to exercise his faculties rightly.

According to a note translated from the Russian Oruzhennii Sbornik by Lieutenant E A Campbell, R A, in the R A Institution Journal, the German army is about to be re-armed. A new smokeless powder has at last been approved. The existing brand will be discarded, the reserve of old cartridges and powder will either be expended at manœuvres or sold to uncivilised nations. This is startling, but fortunately we are in a position to contradict the rumour that M. Labouchere has made a bid for a portion in order to present it to Mr. Rhodes. Machinery is in course of instalment at Spandau for the manufacture of the new powder, which will occupy some two years before a sufficient supply is provided. We learn from the same source that an excellent type of smokeless powder, spirite, has been perfected at Stockholm; it evolves but little heat and no flame, and can be transported without risk, and is not susceptible of damp or heat. Comparative trials between ten rounds of a nitre powder and fifteen each of ordinary Swedish powder and spirite, fired from a small-calibre magazine rifle, showed that spirite, heated the barrel less than either of the others; 800 rounds of spirite were fired from a rifle left uncleaned for a week, after which the bore—so it is said—was found to be as clean and fit for use as if just prepared for firing.

A good deal of public attention has been attracted by the recent discussion in the press as to the relative skill as marksmen of our soldiers and the Boers. In our experience it would be easy to pick a team from any battalion to defeat a similarly picked team of Boers in shooting at a fixed target at known ranges; but when it comes to firing rapidly at moving objects at unknown ranges, more especially up or down hill, the Boers, owing the their constant practice at game shooting, will beat our men out of sight. It is precisely this kind of shooting which is most valuable in war, but it will be impossible to expect our men to attain such efficiency as marksmen unless at least one hundred rounds annually are fired at moving targets at unknown ranges. As this would entail considerable expense it might be as well only to grant the extra rounds to a percentage of the best shots in each company, who might wear a badge to distinguish them as sharpshooters. Good shots like the Boers would be invaluable as mounted infantry. The shooting of our men would also be improved if the pull off of their rifles were considerably lightened.

The February number of the "New Review" will contain an article by Nauticus, which is likely to to cause some stir in naval circles. The attacks of Nauticus on the English naval system were, as a matter of fact, the starting point of the recent naval scare; and in his new paper, it is rumoured, he sets himself to expose the inefficiency of the form of education employed in England for the training of naval officers. The systems both of the Britannia and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, come in for some rough handling.

Major G. R. Challenor, R.A., has produced a clear and forcible statement of the arguments in favour of clipping troop horses, and he will be supported by all practical horsemasters. This practice has not been sanctioned by regulation, but it does not appear desirable to withhold such sanction any longer. If it be still withheld it can only be in consequence of a conservative reluctance to give up old usages, and not from any better appreciation of what the Army requires. In India, as Major Challenor remarks, clipping is universally recognised, the necessary clipping machines and blankets being issued by Government. Even at Aldershot it has been specially permitted in horse artillery and field batteries, and wherever it has been adopted it has been followed by the best results. An idea prevailed for a long time that, although it might suit animals belonging to private persons or companies, the troop horse should retain his natural covering, so as to be ready for hard living and exposure. Private horse masters have not found it beneficial to keep their horses unclipped for reasons of that nature. They have, on the contrary, learned that in all circumstances the balance of advantage is greatly in favour of clipping. The testimony of military officers is to the same effect. It is to be remembered that the use of such phrases as natural coat does not justify the crude treatment of animals which are being trained and developed for artificial purposes. The horse in a state of nature wears a thick coat in cold weather, but he is not put to hard work. Why, it is asked, should he be made to sweat in that thick coat till it is perfectly wet? This entails either his standing in it for hours till it dries, probably giving him a serious illness, or some hours' hard labour on the part of his groom. It is certainly better to divest him of his coat and take the necessary precautions for keeping him warm when not in motion. He is much more pleased with himself when clipped, is in better health, thrives on less food, can do more work, looks better, dries more quickly, and relieves his groom of much severe and prolonged toil which might be more profitably expended. Should it so happen that our mounted troops had to keep the field in winter, it might then possibly become a question whether an exception should be made, but undoubtedly clipping should be the rule, and there are few changes of the kind that would be more beneficial or more popular.

In the correspondence which appeared in the "Times" respecting a match between a picked team of 14th Hussars and certain Boer marksmen at the target some years ago at Ladysmith, Colonel Frank Russell completely missed the mark which the "Cape Colonist" bulls-eyed. No doubt at a known distance and at a fixed target trained Regulars with their own weapons would make better shooting than average Boers would make with their Westley Richards carbines, but the case is widely different when it comes to snap shooting at running game or to judging distance on the open—and that means the difference between the practice of the Boers and that of the 14th Hussars.

In an account of an interview with a gentleman named Grieg, a correspondent of the "St. James's Gazatte" gives the following interesting particulars about some Englishmen who took service in the Russian Navy. Grieg was originally a lieutenant in the English Navy, and he was lent (with Lieutenant Dugdale) Captain Elphinstone, and other officers to the Empress Catherine at a time when it seems to have been considered desirable to support Russia in order to counterbalance the power of France. Grieg's chief exploit was in connection with the fire ships which were used under the direction of Captain Elphinston (in the Russian Navy, Admiral), to destroy the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Tchesme. Grieg and Dugdale took the fire ships into action; and then, leaving them to drift among the Turkish vessels, jumped into the sea, and after swimming some distance, were duly picked up by Russian boats. The Turkish fleet was absolutely destroyed, a performance of which Count Alexis Orloff the Admiral in Chief took the entire credit—in token of which the epithet Tchesmensky (of Tchesme) was conferred upon him just as Souvaroff after his Italian campaign was named Italinsky. Elphinstone resigned his Admirals commission in consequence of Orloff's treacherous conduct towards the Princess Tarnkanoff a pretender to the Russian throne whom he deliberately betrayed into the hands of the Empress Catherine. Dugdale probably left the Russian Navy with the great bulk of the English officers serving on Russian ships when Catherine thought fit to appoint to the chief command of the Russian Baltic fleet that eminent pirate Paul Jones. Greig, however, remained with the Russians; and after some years' service he became chief of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangements of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite and rouse the sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times and in all climates by persons affected by biliousness, nausea, or disordered liver: for flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective powers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Chilka, 1,450 tons, Captain M J Williams, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE ss Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's ss Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain E Stabb, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (4th January) via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co.s ss Wardha, 2,557 tons, Captain P H Wadge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (26th January), via Reunion, with a cargo of sugar and six cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE ss Chelydra, 1,794 tons, Captain W H Gould, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Batoum (24th January) with a cargo of 97,617 Pases Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE ship Middlesia, 1,691 tons, Captain H D Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (1st October,) with a cargo of 70,000 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE BISN Co's ss Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hajee Hoosain Gilladarf, Mr and Mrs Chitale, Mr Mahomed, Mr Abdoola, Mr Hajee Allibin Hoosein, and two others, Mr Ahmed, Mr Abdoola, and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Red Sea		R & P S N Co
E	Idar	2595	Hughes	Marseilles	17-2	E Bates & Co
F	Taif	878	Hannah	Mauritius	15-2	H C Joosub
H	Java	919	Frohawk	Zanzibar	15-2	B I S N Co
K	Venus	131	Florentine	Aden	20-2	V Ebram
L	Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
P	Arthur Head	1387	Lennard	Dunkirk	30-2	W & A Graham & Co
Q	La Serino	1447	Dadd	Not fixed	21-2	T Morrison

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	523		Budroodin		Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	21-2	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Liverpool		W & A Graham
3	Sheikh	2328	Nowey	Mascotte	17-2	Killick Nixon & Co
4	Rohilla	2174	Nantes	China	21-2	P & O Co
8	M. Valeri	2544	Costanzo	China	21-2	A L S N Co
12	Methley Hall	2182	Buck	Liverpool	18-2	E Bates & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Sutlej	4164-38	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Loodiana (s)	Stabb	London, Jan 4.
	Middlesex (sp)	Clarke	New York, Oct 1.
	Wardha (s)	Wadge	Mauritius, Jan 26.
	Ceylon (s)	Channer	Colombo, Feb 10.
	Pachumba (s)	Gillett	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Chilka (s)	Williams	Galle.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Japan, for Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
6	Patna s		Calcutta.
7	Nowshera s		Negapatam.
	Putiala s		Rangoon.
	Armiston s		Singapore.
8	Galconda s		Calcutta.
	Sirsa s		Singapore.
	Henzada s		Rangoon.
	Nurani s		Calcutta.
9	Shahjehan s		Rangoon.
10	Sindhana s		Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
1	Nowshera s		Negapatam.
2	Rewa s		Calcutta.
	Chindwara s		Calcutta.
	Nawab s		Calcutta.
3	Clan Buchanan s		Calcutta.
	Calliope s		Calcutta.
4	Nadir s		Bombay.
	Clan Drummond s.		London.
5	Khedive s		Calcutta.
7	Camorta s		Rangoon.
	Nowshera s		Rangoon.
	Patna s		Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Munro s—3 cases whiskey, James, Pearse and Co.
Australia s—80 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co; 31 cases beer, H Manockjee.
Armania s—5 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—25 cases stout, D Dadabhoy.
Methly Hall s—15 cases soap, Essoofally Rusooljee; 200 cases candles, A Shaikadum; 3 cases glassware, &c, Treacher and Co; 4 crates earthenware, Martin Cohen and Co; 3 cases ham, Secry Bo Yacht Club.

FROM LONDON.
Oriental s—8 cases medicine, E Russooljee; 50 cases sherry, D Dadabhoy; 25 cases champaigne, and 11 cases medicine, Phillips and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.
Oriental s—165 cases brandy, Dhunjee bhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Oriental s—18 cases provision, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Baroda s—21 cases rectified spirit, H Mooljee and Co; 10 drums rectified spirit, M Amersee and Co.
Drachenfels s—2 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM NEW YORK.
Australia s—8 cases medicine, Eduljee Bros.

FROM DUNDEE.
Baroda s—100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
mperator s—9 cases provision, H Nansey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—7 bales yarns and 8 bales gunny cuttings, N Ganjalar, 16 cwts bone meal, J Ludha.
Methley Halls—210 cwts turmeric 15 bales hemp, V G Thanvi, 219 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales hemp, H Govindjee; 101 bales hemp, V Soonderjee; 109 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheil and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Rome s—4½ cwt ivory, E Passido and Co,

FOR GENOA.
Idar s—200 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers,

FOR HAMBURG.
La Serena s—4,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1385 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,030 cwt copra, R Caderbhoy; 375 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 219 cwts mustard seed, E D Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.
Florida s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bytheil and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
St Enoch s—75 cwt gum, Eugene Meiffre; 6,000 lbs peapock feathers, Khan and Khan; 500 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 350 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,079 cwts rapeseed, and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 11 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers,

FOR MARSEILLES.
Shaik s—2,250 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 20 cwts gum, Engine Meiffre; 4,000 cwts ground nuts, E, D Sassoon and Co.
Austaliria s—3,000 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Arthur Headls—200 cwts horns, E Kaderbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.
Burdon s—1,320 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Burdon s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR ODESSA.
Kt of St. Johnst—2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,401 cwts myrabollams, W. Gurtter; 1,960 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 860 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 839 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers 610 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Japan s—100 bales cotton, K Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.
M Valerio s—200 bales twist, Sasson, J David and Co.
Rohilla s—320 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee, Son and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
M Valerio s—175 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co.
Rohilla s—175 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 133 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 87 cwts sandalwood chips, V Javer.

FOR KOBE.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 16.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)
For Judgment.

751—Pestonji R A K—Javervahoo vs C A Turner—Little, S Field and B.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

780—Chitnis M and M—Ganetham Nilkanth Nadkarni vs Moroba Ramchandra Pay—Khunderao M—Part heard.

797—Thakurdas D and C—Madonrao Madhowrao vs Khunderao Narayen—Chalk W and S.

785—Khunderao M—Goswami Shri Girdharji Maharaj Shri Govindraj Mahara3 vs Shri Rukhminivahujee—Little S N and B.

787—Ardasir H and D—Hawabai and others vs Mahomed Sayad bin Gulam Monidin Pakmaraj—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

435-92—Wadia and G—Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawalla vs Hormusjee Mancokjee Mody—Nanu and H—Part heard.

223-93—Edgelow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and R. Defendet New Long Cause.

501-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co.
Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchand and another—Brown and M.

585-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas D and C.

434-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bland.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mulji Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

256-93—Tyabji and D—Thucker Heerji Govindji vs James M Talmsh—Little, S N and B.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).—Ressaidar and Wordie-Major Manawar Khan to be Risaldar; Jamadar Shaikh Sirdar Ali to be Ressaidar vice Risaldar Shaikh Birkat Ali, deceased; and Jamadar Nazir Ali Khan to be Ressaidar vice Ressaidar Shaik Sirdar Ali, seconded.

The promotion of Jamadar Jamaludin, 16th Bo Infy, is made provisional.

Capt T P Geoghegan, 3rd Bo Cavy, Depy Assist Adjt Genl, is permitted to resign his appointment.

The underment officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieut G C F Sartorious, I S C, Wing Officer, 19th Bo Infy, for one year.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Sec 6 of the the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, is granted to the Reverend D Gunpatrao Malhar, Minister, Free Church Mission.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for twenty-seven days, is granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Canady, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, I C S, on relief by Mr Sinclair, to act as Political Agent, Bhor, during the absence of Mr W Porteous, I C S, on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhai Thaker and Azam Panachand Parshotam acted as Third and Fourth Depy Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, respectively, and were appointed sub pro tem in those appointments.

Mr Vithalrai Himatram acted as Personal Assist to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, from the 11th Dec 1893 to the 3rd Jan 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Warden, Dist Supt of Police, Sholapur, is allowed furlough for nine months.

H E the Governor in Council in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Gajanan Keshav Kanekar to act as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, vice Rao Saheb Govind Narayan Kelkar, or pending further orders.

Mr E M Pratt, I C S, acting Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr G S Curtis, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmedabad, with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Mr Shivram Moreshwar has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second class Subordinate Judges Court at Pen in the Thana District during the absence on leave of Mr Parshotam Mahadev Rege, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Hanmant Rajguru, Mamlatdar of taluka Tasgaon in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Rao Saheb Waman Narayen Rahurkar assumed charge of the Joint second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karad and Patan in the Satara District.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Huzur Depy Collr, Dharwar, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Dharwar in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions in the Dharwar Sessions District, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Sathaye, B A, Mamlatdar, of taluka Navalgund in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Mr. T S Hamilton, Indian Civil Service, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, is allowed privilege leave for 21 days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Venkatrav Rukmangad Inamdar, Assist Judge, F P, and Joint Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur-Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Hamilton on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieut J L Harrington, acting Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

H E in Council is pleased to invest Lieut J L Harrington with all the powers, conferred or conferrible on a Magistrate of the first Class for Aden and its dependencies.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut J L Harrington to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr H M Dixon, Head Karkun of Taluka Paranti Azam Ranchod Vahalji Patel Head Karkun of taluka Modasa are appointed Magistrates of the third class in the Ahmedabad Disirict, and are invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Mahim and Dahanu.

Azam Narayan Vishnu Godbole, Head Karkun of taluka Roha in the district of Kolaba, is appointed a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified.

The services of Capt E O Owen, 3rd Bom Cav, Cantonment Magte of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of Government in Military Dept.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain G E Even, 3rd Belooch Batt, to be Cantonment Magte at Karachi, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt E O Owen. Capt Even is also appointed a Magte of the First Class in the Karachi District, and will exercise the powers with which he is invested within the limits of the military cantonment of Karachi.

Capt Even is further appointed a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay. He is also invested, within the military limits of the Cantonment of Karachi, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 200.

Azam Tikamdas Rajaram, acting Head Munshi of taluka Naushahro Abro in the district of Shikarpur is appointed a Magte of the third class in that district.

Messrs H L Harvey, I C S, and I D Brown, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara.

Mr Narayan Vinayak has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Barsi in the Sholapur-Bijapur District during the absence of Mr Ramkrishna Sallal on leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr W H Horsley, B A (Cantab), I C S, proceeding on Furlough and pending further orders:—Mr G Jacob, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad; Mr Dayaram Gidumal, B A, L L B (Bombay), to act as Judge and Sessions, Judge Shikarpur; and Mr M P Khareght I C S to act as Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Chhabilram Daulatram Dixit, Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira Sub-Division, has been granted privilege leave for nineteen days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assist Surg Mancherji Jamasnji Mistri is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assist Surgeons.

Assist Surgn Phirozshah Palanji Mullan, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

H E the Rt Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Rev W H Knittel of the Basel Evangelical Mission, Hubli, of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India in the Military Dept have replaced the services of Major W J Lister, R E, at the disposal of this Government.

Major W J Lister, R E., is allowed furlough to England for nine months.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

In consequence of the removal of Rao Saheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, third grade Mamlatdar of Sampgaon in the Belgaum District, from the appointment of Mamlatdar and the list of Mamlatdars, the following appointments and promotions are made:—Rao Saheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar of Roha in the Kolaba District, is confirmed in that grade; Rao Saheb Raghavendra Subrao Nagarkar, B A, fourth grade Mamlatdar, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnagiri, to be sub pro tem, third grade; and Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale Head Accountant, fourth grade, at Bijapur, is appointed to be fourth grade Mamlatdar, taking his place in the graded list immediately above Rao Saheb Maruti Sakharam Vinekar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Southern Division are ordered:—Rao Saheb Dinkar Govind Kale, appointed to be Mamlatdar, is posted to Badami in the Bijapur District; Rao Saheb Manjunath Veshgiri Basrur to be Mamlatdar of Bagalkot in the Bijapur District; Rao Saheb Narayan Ganesh Nadgir to be Mamlatdar of Sangaon in the Belgaum District to Rao Saheb Shantviraya Virsangapa Mensinkai to be Mamlatdar of Belgaum; Rao Saheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri, appointed sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, is posted to Kodi in the Dharwar District, but pending the relief of Rao Saheb Shantviraya Virsangapa Mensinkai from his duties as Chitnis to the Collector of Dharwar is to do duty as Mamlatdar of Belgaum in the Belgaum District.

Mr Vinayek Apaji Dabke, Head Karkun of Rajapur, has been appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Rajapur in the Ratnagiri District during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Rao Saheb R K Bhandiwad.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending February 6 was compared with the statement of January 30, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 30. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 6. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000	0	0	56,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62,06,220	8	7	1,75,08,720	8	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,69,47,855	9	11	4,64,44,457	4	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,97,486	5	5	9,14,060	0	9
Sundries	24,99,847	6	4	22,34,220	11	11
Rs.	9,09,11,520	6	1	9,27,01,467	10	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	61,82,172	0	0	51,09,312	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	50,49,036	0	0	56,01,174	0	0
Loans on Govt, and other authorised Securities	1,49,08,073	1	8	1,75,29,756	5	5
Credits on do.	1,10,38,075	2	11	1,13,08,902	5	10
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,62,19,887	2	4	2,59,51,348	11	0
Balances with other Banks	1,71,003	4	5	45,281	6	7
Bullion	1,127	8	4	1,496	15	1
Dead Stock	12,82,706	6	9	12,86,648	11	1
Stamps	8,761	3	8	9,026	3	6
Sundries	17,86,961	15	4	18,11,053	14	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	82,78,516	0	3	70,39,694	14	3
Do. at Branches	1,59,85,200	8	5	1,75,47,775	2	5
Rs.	9,09,11,520	6	1	9,27,01,467	10	0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of liabilities and assets up to February 6, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	10,84,960	Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,57,449	do.
Other Deposits	5,03,389	Dec.
Post Bills	3,16,564	Inc.
ASSETS		
Bank's Investments	10,68,775	Dec.
Loans	26,21,833	Inc.
Account of Credit	2,70,827	do.
Mercantile Bills	2,68,538	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	12,38,821	do.
Do. at Branches	15,62,575	Inc.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet* March, 12th, 1887.

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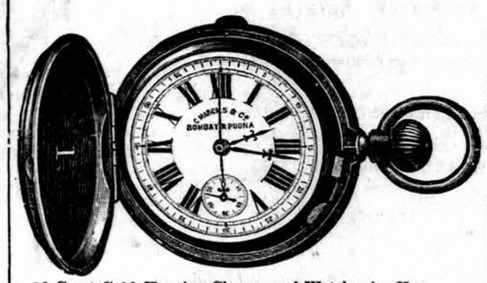

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The Chronographs enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made, and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitisimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses must result by those who use them.

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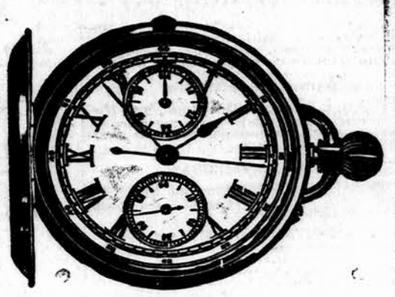
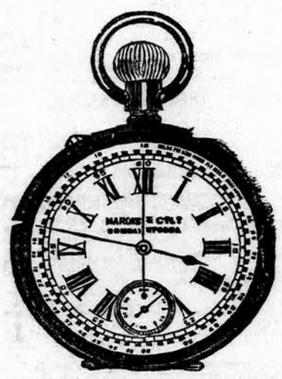


18-Carat Gold Hunting Chronograph Watches in Keyless action and movement of a very high class..... Rs. 400
Ditto do. in Crystal face ..... „ 350
Silver Hunting Watch..... „ 275
Ditto Crystal face..... „ 240
Silver Watch of cheaper construction ..... „ 140

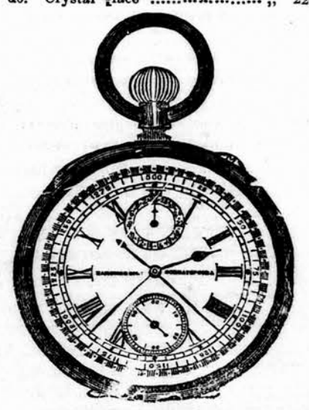
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ¼ Hunting Chronograph with the addition of a minute recorder. Movement of Perfection Quality..... Rs. 550
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 500
Silver do. Hunting case ..... „ 240
Ditto do. Crystal face ..... „ 220

Gold Crystal face Keyless, Chronograph. The "Trainers"..... Rs. 185
Do. do. with minute recorder..... „ 210
Silver do. do. ..... „ 95
Do. Half-hunting ..... „ 110
Nickel Silver Crystal face, a good hard Watch ..... „ 60

Illustration shows the Chronograph dial the Watch dial is on he obverse. A Chronograph for rough use.
Gold case..... Rs. 175
Silver do. ..... „ 65
Nickel Silver with Chronograph only ..... „ 35



Speed Chronograph, made and marked to register rates of locomotion at ¼ mile distances.
18-Carat Gold case ..... Rs. 375
Silver Crystal face ..... „ 250
Do. do. cheaper construction „ 120



Gold Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watch of the Highest Quality. Having a minute recorder ..... Rs. 650
Do. do. with double Chronograph action, an invaluable watch for timing 2 horses simultaneously ..... „ 1,200

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Crescent and Heart Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 20 cash.

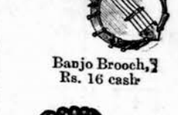
Pearl Bracelet, Rs. 147 cash.

Gold Brooch, Rs. 27 cash.

Banjo Brooch, Rs. 16 cash.

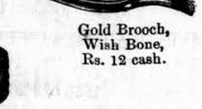
Golf Bangle, Rs. 54 cash.

Gold Brooch, Wish Bone, Rs. 12 cash.



Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

Curb Chain bracelet, Rs. 120 cash.



Chain and Heart Brooch, Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl set Bangle, Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART Brooch, Rs. 28 cash.

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Pearl Brooch, Rs. 73 cash.

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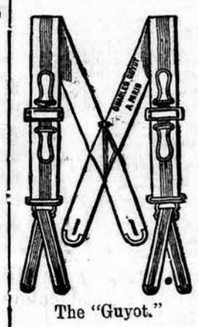
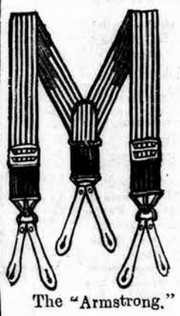


The "Guyot."



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The "Armstrong," with spiral springs Rich Silk	„	
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The "Girth" Leather Ends very strong.	„	4 0 „
The "Bedford Cord," soft and light	„	4 0 „
The "Cantab," Elastic web	„	2 0 „
The "Reform," Elastic web with Leather Ends	„	1 12 „
The "Club," Rich Striped Silk, specially suitable for Dress wear	„	4 8 „

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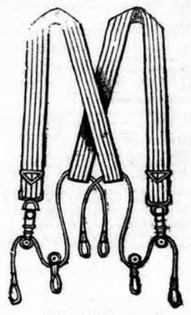
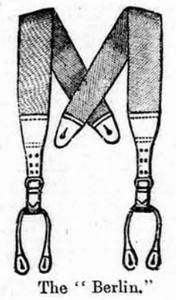


The "Argosy."



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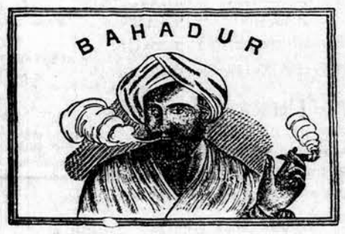

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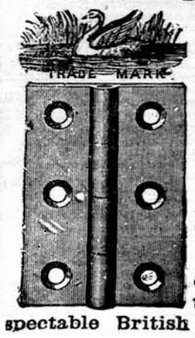

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